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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Cheap at the price
Fashion questions the value of high street shops that provide *low-cost clothes*



Golden oldie
Part 2 of the American presidential campaign series follows Ronald Reagan's well-trodden trail

Demolition job
Roger Scruton suggests tearing down loathesome modern buildings, even those designed by the famous

Teamed up
England Rugby selectors announce the first team of the season to play the World XV at Twickenham

Portfolio

Double win of £40,000

An Australian woman won the £40,000 dividend in the weekly Portfolio game in *The Times* on Saturday. She is Mrs Gail Forbes, of Tanfield Road, Croydon, who has lived in England for seven years. Yesterday Mrs Forbes, a regular reader of *The Times* was still shocked from her double weekly win but was planning "a good celebration and a holiday".

The £2,000 Daily prize is shared between Mrs Muriel Goldstein, of Fairfax Road, Swiss Cottage, London, and Mr Frank O'Leary, of Chelsfield Lane, Orpington, Kent.

There is no Portfolio competition today because of technical problems with the stock exchange prices. Today we carry the weekly changes. Today's £2,000 portfolio prize is held over until tomorrow, when there will be a total of £4,000 to be won.

Honour for absent Chernenko

President Chernenko has been awarded the Order of Lenin to mark his seventy-third birthday today – but no film of the Soviet leader accompanied the news on Moscow television. Rumours are growing that the President may step down because of ill-health or that he may be forced to do so. Page 4

500 arrested at township funeral

Police arrested 500 people at the funeral of a black killed in recent unrest in Sebokeng township near Sharpeville in South Africa

Sanctions opposed, page 7

Hongkong deal

The Anglo-Chinese agreement on the future of Hongkong will be initialled in Peking on Wednesday Page 6

Torrance wins

Sam Torrance won the Barcelona Open golf tournament in a *sudden-death play-off with Des* Smyth yesterday. Torrance had started the day a stroke behind Smyth Page 21

Hattersley moves to shift Labour on nationalization

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A week before the Labour Party's annual conference in Blackpool, Mr Roy Hattersley yesterday stepped up his efforts to move the party away from its traditional attachment to nationalization, increasingly regarded in its upper reaches as an out-of-date and electorally unpopular policy.

Mr Hattersley, deputy party leader and shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the socialist economic review conference in London that a society in which a higher precentage of productive capacity was owned by the state and was unlikely to be highly efficient or truly free.

Instead, in a speech which may be regarded as heresy by the ideological purists on the left, Mr Hattersley called for a widespread extension of social ownership through the creation of new enterprises independent of the Goverment and said that the time had come to blur the distinctions between the public and private sectors.

Calling on Labour to reopen the debate on public onwership, he argued that the commitment in Clause 4 of the Labour constitution "to secure for the workers by hand and brain the full fruits of their labour", a fundament tenet of party *philosophy, could be achieved* by means other than the creation of state monopolies.

He called instead for the promotion by Labour of worker cooperatives, the creation of *single publicly-owned* companies to compete with the private sectors, and backing for *firms sponsored by local authorities.*

"I want to argue for an increase in social ownership. But I do not propose an extension of nationalization. If all we espoused was the creation of more government monopolies, some of our opponents' criticism might be justified. A society in which a higher percentage of productive capacity is owned by the state is unlikely to be highly efficient or truly free", he said.

"Social ownership should give power to the people not to the Government. It is meant to diffuse wealth and influence, *not concentrate them in the* hands of ministers and civil servants."

Mr Hattersley's speech will intensify the suspicion with which he is viewed by the left, which has tabled resolutions for the conference urging that all companies, services and industries sold off by the Conservative Government should be renationalized by Labour.

The view that that is neither desirable nor practicable has gained acceptance within the party's policy-making machinery during the past year, and was reflected by the policy document, published 10 days *ago, A Future that Works, in* whose formulation Mr Hattersley played a leading role. In it British Telecom was the only company specifically named as a certain candidate for *renationalization.*

Mr Hattersley said in his speech that social ownership *and socialism itself, had* become identified with "the remote and brueaucratic state corporation". Although nationalization remained the right model for the public utilities and strategically sensitive industries, such as oil and the airlines, should have within them a nationally controlled company, that was not an argument against different forms of organization in different sorts of enterprise.

The new enterprises that he was proposing must operate with "competitive efficiency" and the public sector should not be used as "the casualty clearing station of the free enterprise battleground". "The general rule must be that public firms contribute to the efficiency of the economy", he said.

The belief among workers that industry belonged to them could most easily be encouraged by the extension of autonomous social ownership, Mr Hattersley said. He proposed: The creation of single socially owned com*panies competing with private* firms and involving the workforce in their managements; the establishment of companies owned or sponsored by local authorities; fiscal incentives to encourage the development of cooperative enterprises.

"We must abandon the idea of a mixed economy in which the public and private sectors are wholly distinct from each *other. There are common* characteristics in both privately and socially owned companies.



Battle memories: Queen Beatrix and the Prince of Wales talking to an Arnhem veteran at yesterday's memorial service in Oosterbeek.

British tourist knifed in Spain

By Our Foreign Staff

A British holidaymaker, Mr David Mathieson, aged 43 from Fife, was stabbed to death in front of his wife and son in a lonely road at Lloret del Mar, on the Spanish Costa Brava, in the early hours of Saturday morning.

According to British diplomats, Mr Mathieson and his family were walking back to their hotel in a party of eight or nine when a car containing at least three Spaniards tried to run down the group. The Spaniards got out of the car and Mr Mathieson was stabbed when he tried to prevent the men stealing his wife's handbag. No one else was hurt.

Mrs Sheila Mathieson, her son David (14) and daughter Angela (15) were cared for yesterday by the British Consulate in Barcelona before being flown back to Britain.

Mr Gordon Brown, Labour MP for Dunfermline East, is asking the Foreign Office to conduct an inquiry into the policing of Spanish resorts, and the Association of British Travel Agents is to protest to Spain about this latest in a series of violent incidents involving British tourists in Spain.

Earlier this month two 20-year-old hitch-hikers, Claire Soper and Diana Bond from Exeter, were blasted by a sawn-off shotgun and robbed by three men near Madrid. A few days before that, Linda Bradley, aged 25, of Southwick, was stabbed to death in Torremolinos by *three men trying to steal her* handbag. Last month 17-year-old Niall Metcalf of Cheshire died after being hit over the head with a champagne bottle on the Costa Brava. And in *April* a south London businessman, Gordon Maclachlan, suffered severe knife wounds after a fight with two Spanish heroin addicts in Torremolinos.

Manufacturing growth expected to continue

Manufacturers expect the level of business to continue to increase over the next four months despite the docks and miners' strikes, according to the latest monthly survey by the *Confederation of British Industry.*

However, the survey suggests that the growth in output may be slower than before.

The number of companies *expecting an increase in their* production fell slightly in the September survey compared with the previous two months. Of the 1,657 questioned, 24 per cent expected a rise in output compared with 12 per cent expecting a fall and 63 per cent no change.

The CBI believes that this may be partly due to the dock strike, since most of the survey was carried out before it ended.

Clergy widen pit controversy

NCB hopes Nacods will talk

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The National Coal Board's hopes of avoiding a crippling stoppage by 17,000 pit supervisors are now pinned on a meeting planned for Wednesday.

The board is preparing to make concessions to the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers (Nacods), whose members today start voting in a strike ballot.

Management in London hopes that any call for a walkout – which would require a two-thirds majority – will be used as a negotiation weapon rather than an immediate *instruction to the union's* executive to order a strike.

The executive of Nacods is urging a stoppage over last month's decision by the board to withold pay from supervisors *who refuse to cross National* Union of Mineworkers' Picket lines.

Yesterday Mr Peter McNestry, general secretary of the union, was predicting his members would decide on an allout stoppage to vent their anger against Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board's chairman. He added however that "even at this stage we are prepared to contribute to a peaceful outcome".

If his members came out it would almost certainly cause the complete shutdown of the British coalfield and engender the kind of massive disruption to industry that the *28-week-old* NUM stoppage has failed to achieve.

Leaders of Nacods will have a good idea how the ballot has gone on Wednesday when they are due to meet the *coal board*, but the official result will not be announced until Friday.

Mr MacGregor is due to meet TUC leaders later today to explain his side of the argument in the dispute.

JPs warned, page 2

Worlock's 'eleventh hour' warning

By Alan Hamilton

The clergy took a further hand in the coal dispute yesterday on the coat-tails of the Bishop of Durham's enthronement address on Friday.

The Most Rev Derek Worlock, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, told a religious conference in the Isle of Man that *the miners' strike* was "a symptom of the failure of our society to come to terms with the post-industrial age", and should not be written off as the mere intransigence of two strong-willed men.

"What is to happen to whole communities when the industry, about which their lives have been bound up and upon which their livelihood has depended, is judged to be no longer profitable, practical, or even the best way of doing things, or serving the wider community?

"That is why this matter concerns all of us, why the whole nation needs to take a very clear look about it as we move towards the eleventh hour of the industrial era", Archbishop Worlock told a meeting of the St Vincent de Paul Society.

The archbishop, whose staff said his address had been written before hearing the Rt Rev David Jenkins's speech, said on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend* yesterday that the church had a responsibility to create the atmosphere in which reconciliation could take place.

Bishop Jenkins, whose Durham diocese covers a key mining area, had a less kindly reception yesterday from one of his own churchmen, the Rt Rev Douglas Feaver, Anglican *bishop of Peterborough, said in* a radio interview that Bishop Jenkins "had no sense of time or place".

Bishop Feaver said: "If he wants to get MacGregor (the National Coal Board charman) to resign, the thing to do is to get to know MacGregor and to put it to him face to face. If he wants to get any sense into Scargill's head, the only way is in strict privacy between the two of them.

"If I wanted the Bishop of Durham to resign, I would not tell him in a sermon in my own cathedral; I would tell him face to face".

If Bishop Jenkins wanted to make a political statement, the time and place to do it would be when he was introduced to the House of Lords, where counter-arguments could be put to him *in return. "When he is in a* pulpit, he is the Bishop of Durham; when he is on a platform, he is Mr Jenkins." Bishop Feaver said.

Bishop Jenkins' remarks on the "elderly American" Mr Ian MacGregor also came under criticism from Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman; who is also a lay member of the Church of England General Synod. The bishop was dividing his diocese when he should be uniting it, Mr Gummer said in a radio interview.

"The difficulty for many of us in these circumstances is that *on two recent occasions the* diocese of Durham has not been given unity but has been given the kind of statement which must divide rather than unite. It is that which many of us think *is much more important* than

Continued on back page, col 8

Bishop Worlock: "Symptom of failure"

Veterans remember a bridge too far

From Michael Binyon, *Arnhem*

The Prince of Wales and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands yesterday joined over 2,000 bemedalled and red-bereted veterans and their families to pay homage to the hundreds of British and Polish airborne troops who fell in the battle of Arnhem 40 years ago.

In one of the largest commemorations of the desperate and bloody nine day engagement, the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Parachute Regiment, laid a wreath of poppies at a memorial service in the military cemetery at Oosterbeek, where 1,747 Allied soldiers are buried.

Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus of the Netherlands also laid wreaths, as did ambassadors of the wartime allies, and many of the veterans and their commanders. These included Major-General Roy Urquhart, aged 82, who commanded the 1st British Airborne Division at Arnham, General Sir John Hackett, who led the 4th Parachute Brigade, and Major-General John Frost, whose 2nd Battalion held the vital Rhine bridge at Arnhem, the principal objective of the operation, for three-and-a-half days.

The service, conducted by the Rev E. L. Phillips, one of the chaplains at the battle, and three Dutch clergy, brought to an emotional climax a week of ceremonies and poignant reunions between the British veterans and the many Dutch civilians who helped them during and after the battle.

On Saturday 60 paratroopers dropped from old Hercules planes on to the same open heathland where the landing that started Operation Market Garden took place on September 17, 1944. Also on Saturday *General Urquhart* presented a sword, representing the "spirit of resistence", to the people of Gelderland, the southern Dutch province that later paid such a terrible price for the failure of the Allied attack.

Many of the veterans, some now infirm or in wheelchairs, had travelled from North America and Australia to be at Arnhem last week, and to hear a nostalgic open air concert yesterday evening, by Dame Vera Lynn, the "forces sweetheart". Members of the former 1st Polish Parachute Division, whose bravery and losses at

Continued on back page, col 7

US and Bonn split on policy

Dollar expected to fall further

From Sarah Hogg and Bailey Morris, Washington

Finance ministers in Washington for the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were braced for a further slide in the dollar after Friday's upheaval in the foreign exchange markets and open disagreement on intervention policy between the United States and German governments.

Herr Karl Otto Poehl, presi*dent of the German Central* Bank, said here yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board had been ready to intervene on Friday if German intervention was not enough to stop the dollar's rise.

But the sharp fall in the dollar after the German bank had sold as much as $450m in one morning, according to market estimates, meant that the Americans did not have to act.

However, US Treasury officials will not admit that the United States was ready to intervene.

The dispute stems from differing interpretations of agreements at both this year's London and last year's Williamsburg economic summits that there would be concerted intervention whenever foreign exhange markets proved "disorderly".

According to the Germans, that agreement was activated on Thursday evening, between the Germans and Americans, with other central bankers watching *on the sidelines. The Americans* had agreed to intervene if necessary when the New York market opened. US Treasury officials, however, insist that the markets were not disorderly. Washington is clearly trying to damp down speculation of a change in policy.

Officials and bankers at the meetings were divided in their views as to whether the dollar's fall on Friday was a market adjustment to its earlier streng*th, or the start of serious* decline.

US economic indicators, and the growing US trade deficit, were cited as reasons for the decline, but the five-point gap *in interest rates cited by the* West Germans was seen as a limiting factor. However, most observers in Washington believed Friday's downward movement had further to go.

The dollar overshadowed early discussions at the IMF and World Bank meetings, with European governments again pressing for reductions in the US deficit

But finance ministers also reached agreement on a modest cutback in IMF loan limits, and on the need for a "dialogue", or extended meeting, in the spring to satisfy Third World demands for a summit

They also quashed a proposal for a new allocation of reserves, or special drawing rights, to member governments.

IMF tightens purse strings, Lenders under fire, page 19

Hints of Gromyko surprise

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko may surprise the world this week by offering the United States a new arms control proposal or a new format to replace the abandoned Geneva arms talks, some diplomats here believe. A Soviet initiative could emerge from Mr Gromyko's speech at the United Nations General Assembly on Thursday or during his talks with Mr Reagan at the White House on Friday.

Other sources, however, emphasize the Soviet line that the Reagan-Gromyko encounter is at the request of the Americans, not the Russians, and that Mr Gromyko will do little more than repeat standard Soviet accusations against the United States. The Kremlin's main purpose, these sources say, is to show that it, too, favours dialogue.

Those who *support the view* that Mr Gromyko has something up his sleeve point to three developments:

1. Despite President Chernenko's deteriorating health and the consequent struggle for power in the Kremlin, the Politburo has remained capable of decisive action.

2. British scholars and military experts, led by Admiral James Eberle of Chatham House and Professor John Erickson of Edinburgh University, said after four days of talks with Soviet counterparts last week in Moscow that they had the impression Moscow wanted to resume arms talks soon.

3. In a series of articles the Soviet press has recalled the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact, arguing that it was needed to avert war and that the lessons of 1939 were still relevant today.

Washington initiative and Peking talks, page 4

Crop yields outstrip all expectations

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Any lingering doubts about the phenomenal size and quality of this year's harvest must surely be dissipated by the third and final annual crop surey compiled by *The Times*.

At 7.5 tonnes a hectare, wheat yields are up by 21 per cent on last year and 44 per cent above the average for the past 10 years. On the basis of the Minstry of Agriculture's estimate of a 15 per cent increase in acreage, the harvest could approach 15 million tonnes.

The reported barley yield has likewise shattered all previous records; at six tonnes a hectare it is 22 per cent higher than last year and 36 per cent above the 10-year average. With 8 per cent less planted this year than last, the final tally should still be about a million tonnes higher than last year's 8.5 million tonnes.

Whatever the political and economic implications, Britain's farmers have achieved a spectacular technical success. Whether it will have to be paid for in depressed market prices, and in deliberate restraints on production, remains to be seen.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, said on Friday that he had received no official reports of any serious shortage of storage space, and the ending of the dock strike will have relieved the pressure on granaries.

Mr MacGregor also said that the Government would support severe EEC price restriant, which can be interpreted as a standstill on the level of intervention support, but would oppose production quotas as unworkable. With the Soviet Union reportedly seeking to purchase some 40 million tonnes after another poor harvest, the cost of disposing of this year's surpluses may not be a heavy as had been feared, and that in turn would weaken the argument for cuts in production.

Farmers taking part in the survey predictably found little to complain about, at least so far as arable crops are concerned, although several commented on the relatively poor performance of spring barley, which was once again affected by drought at the wrong period.

"I am 87 years of age and I have never known a better year," a Shropshire grower writes. "The best harvest ever", is the verdict of a Gwynedd man, who adds that he has been farming since he married in 1927 at the age of 23.

"Wheat has not only come up to but exceeds all expectations," a Norfolk farmer reports. He finished harvesting on September 1 and could have done so before the end of August but for having to find outlets for 500 tonnes in excess of the farm's storage capacity.

On the island of Bute, off the west coast of Scotland, the harvest was completed in August – for the first time in memory, a correspondent claims. A Humberside grower, who enjoyed wheat yields ranging from 8.25 tonnes to 9.5 tonnes a hectare, says that many of his neighbours are claiming 10 tonnes, but he is sceptical of those claims.

Expectations vary according to the quality of the land, and a Leicestershire reader describes his yield of six tonnes an acre as outstanding. His main concern is that bales of straw still lying in the fields create a fire hazard, but he adds that

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Labour groups tell JPs to resign in protest at courts' handling of pitmen

Two constituency Labour paties have told their members who are magistrates to resign from the bench in protest at the way the courts are dealing with striking miners.

The magistrates, in St Helens, Merseyside, face disciplinary action if they refuse to resign, and four of them could be excluded from committees of the town's Labour-controlled council.

The constituency Labour parties in St Helens North and South say that no Labour magistrates have been selected to sit in courts where local miners will appear for picket line offences.

They claim that the miners are being victimized by the local courts.

The leader of the Conservative group on the council has called the move "absolutely deplorable" and yesterday accused the Labour Party of using "Gestapo" methods. Councillor Eric Jameson says he intends to take the case to the Prime Minister.

Both local parties adopted a resolution from the National Union of Mineworkers branch at Bold colliery, one of two in the town, calling on the magistrates to resign from the bench or face strong action.

St Helens Labour councillors also plan to reject a request for extra court staff to deal with outstanding cases involving striking miners.

Mr John Duncan, St Helens North party secretary, said: "There is sufficient prima facie evidence at the moment to suggest that the miners are not being dealt with in an impartial way at St Helens.

"Onerous bail conditions more reminiscent of the South African pass laws are being imposed, and there are problems relating to legal aid that are arising nowhere else in the country.

"The refusal to use Labour magistrates in miners' cases would indicate a conspiracy by the establishment against the NUM."

Nine of the 100 magistrates in St Helens are Labour party members and four are local councillors. The management committees will next month discuss disciplinary action to be taken against those who refuse to resign.

Mr Brian Green, leader of the council, denied that the move was an interference with justice.

Mr Jameson said: "It is absolutely deplorable if the local Labour party is going to yield to pressure from an outside body like the NUM."

Electricity cost 'could rise 30%'

By Our Labour Reporter

Electricity charges could increase by an extra 20 per cent to 30 per cent next year if the power industry is made to bear the main cost of the pit strike, union leaders say.

In a letter to Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, argues that the cost should be borne by the nation "through the appropriate use of the Government's own financial resource".

The Cabinet has indicated that it regards the electricity industry as inefficient and that it should be made to bear the burden.

But if prices rose it would constitute an "immense penalty" on the population at large, particularly those who rely in electricity for heating, the letter which is dated September, states. It would also further endanger employment in industries which are heavily reliant on electricity, such as chemicals, paper and steel.

The letter, signed by Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the power engineers' association, adds that such a move would also do lasting damage to the industry which had improved its efficiency substantially so that it was now once again competitive with natural gas.

● The miners' strike had cost the Government more than £1,500m so far, and the total cost could reach £3,000m if the dispute goes on until the end of the current financial year, according to a new analysis published today by a firm of City stockbrokers, Laurie Millbank (Jonathan Davis writes).

Economists' formula for pit compromise

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A compromise formula to end the miners' strike by slowing down pit closures "on social and real resource grounds" was proposed yesterday by two leading economists.

In an analysis prepared for *Weekend World*, Mr Gavyn Davies, chief United Kingdom economist of the stockbrokers, Simon and Coates, and Professor Davie Metcalf, Professor of economics at the University of Kent, suggest a shutdown rate of only five or six pits a year for the next decade.

That proposal would halve the National Coal board's normal losses by closing down 12 per cent of its highest cost capacity, but it would also take into account social factors such as "the satisfaction derived from living in a thriving and homogenous community".

The economists' argument is likely to prove attractive to TUC leaders, due to hear a more financially-based message today from Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the board. It is offered as a way of breaking the deadlock between the board and the National Union of Mineworkers as the strike enters its twenty-ninith week.

The Davies Metcalf report says: "The miners' strike is dragging on with an apparently unbridgeable gap between the two sides. The NCB is basing its case for pit closures largely on the grounds of finance, loss-making pits need to be closed in order to move the industry closer to break even.

"The NUM, on the other hand, bases its case on geology, maximizing coal production at almost any price. No closures, they say, can be contemplated until pits are exhausted or are unsafe to mine. Since the criteria of finance and exhaustion are entirely separate, it seems impossible to find a compromise between them".

But a possible way round the problem, the economists say, is to get both sides to talk abut a third criterion: economies and real resources.

"This would involve agreeing that pits should be closed when their real value to the whole economy in net output and social terms is no longer positive. In general, this criterion would point to closure for most pits at a date somewhere between the loss of financial viability and the point of exhaustion".

The authors regard their idea as simple. "Even in loss-making pits, miners are generally contributing positively to national output. If the miners were put out of work and were unable to find alternative employment, they would produce nothing. National output would decline and social costs would be incurred. On resource grounds, there may therefore be a case for leaving open, or phasing out more slowly, loss-making pits."

The economists insist that the case is not open-ended but they point out that recent governments have subsidized loss-making pits, implicitly recognizing that resource gains are worth paying for.

The authors say that they have been working from imperfect data because only the industry itself has access to the information needed to decide whether any individual pit should be closed.

Referendum 'would end miners' strike'

By Craig Seton

The Government could decide to hold a referendum to defeat Mr Arthur Scargill and end the miners' strike if it continues through the winter and power cuts are threatened. That is the view of Dr Richard Clutterbuck, a former army major-general who turned to an academic career and has chronicled the industrial decline and social and political conflict of Britain during the past 12 years.

Dr Clutterbuck, reader in political conflict at Exeter University until last year, believes the Government has a formidable opponent in Mr Scargill, the miners' leader who, he said, had made it clear the he wants to paralyse the nation's economy.

If the strike continued throughout the winter the Government could face the choice of power cuts and industrial disruption or attempts to move coal from the pitheads, Dr Clutterbuck said.

One of the tactics available to the Government could be a referendum to ask the country if coal at the pitheads should be moved to the power stations. "I think overwhelmingly 90 per cent would say yes", he said.

Speaking at his Devon home, he said the result would show that the miners were flying in the face of the public. The strike could then crumble fast. It would be essential to allow Mr Scargill equal time and space to put his case so that there was no doubt about the verdict.

Dr Clutterbuck met Mr Scargill during 1978 and was impressed by his organizational abilities and hard work. "He is potentially one of the great men in Britain who could contribute more to the British economy than many but the tragedy is that all that talent is devoted to paralysing the nation."

Leading article, page 11



Reunited: Mr Jonathan Wright, a Reuter correspondent, back home with his wife Mediha and his parents Margaret and Michael Wright of Oxford, after escaping from a cell in Lebanon.

Mr Wright had described how he escaped by squeezing through a small ventilation hole in the middle of the night 19 days after being kidnapped by gunmen.

After his escape, Mr Wright, aged 30, who disappeared on August 29 while on a reporting assignment in eastern Lebanon, took refuge with the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). Officials of the party returned him to his Beirut office.

"All the time I was there no one gave me any explanation or indication of why they were holding me, although they did say they had nothing against me personally", he said. His captors treated him well, fed and clothed him and eventually answered his requests for books and a lamp.

Denial of Thatcher at HQ on day of sinking

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour's backbench campaigner for an inquiry on the sinking of the General Belgrano, has been told that the Prime Minister visited Fleet headquarters at Northwood on the day that the Argentine cruiser was sunk.

One of Mr Dalyell's source has suggested that Mrs Thatcher went to the headquarters at about 6.30 pm on May 2, 1982, just 1½ hours before the General Belgrano was torpedoed and nearly three hours after the submarine Conqueror signalled the cruiser reversal of course

A downing street source said last night that the Prime Minister's movements had been checked, and that she had not been to Northwood that day. Mr Dalyell said: "I believe the sources who have assured me that she was there."

Mr Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow said he was tabling a number of Commons questions to the Prime Minister, including one in which he would ask whether she did, in fact, go to Northwood on May 2.

He is asking when ministers were told, and when she was told, of the Conqueror's signal which was received by Northwood at 3.40 pm on May 2.

Bank union fears tills will mean redundancy

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

National Westminster is determined to eliminate all its 11,000 cashiers in high street banks, according to union leaders.

Its recently annouuced plan to open on Saturdays at 30 branches from next spring using "robot cashiers" is the thin end of a wedge in which all simple transactions are carried out by machines, Mr Alan Piper, assistant secretary of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union says.

Mr Piper believes the bank is seeking to introduce at least one "rapid cash till" in each of its 3,500 branches "in the very short term". But there would be more to come, he forecasts.

The union is convinced that all high street banks have worked out similar strategies and union activists have been trying to galvanize the traditionally moderate membership into active opposition.

A union team led by Mr Piper is due to meet National Westminster management tomorrow to reiterate its intention to fight wholesale redundancies. Employees' leaders will also call for a four-day, 28-hour week as the price for the union's cooperation with Saturday opening.

The national executive of the union will be urged on Wednesday to take a tough stand over the management's decision and to authorize industrial action should it be necessary.

By Christmas most banks will be forced to announce plans for Saturday opening, Mr Piper believes, as the competition for deposits increases. Barclays restarted the six-day-week two years ago.

A spokesman for National Westminster said yesterday that there were no plans yet to replace cashiers with machines, or to make employees redundant as a result of Saturday opening.

He said the introduction of rapid cash tills, which are mobile and capable of dispensing as much as £100 within 15 seconds, will be used on Saturdays to free staff to provide more personal services to customers.

NHS plans growth of only 1%

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities in England are being told to plan for a 1 per cent overall growth in National Health Service spending during the next two years.

For 10 of the 14 regional health authorities, the assumptions will mean an increase in spending in real terms. But for the four Thames region authorities, there will be a 0.3 per cent cut each year.

The Thames regions health authorities are losing money under the Government's policy of redistributing funds from the better provided to less well provided parts of the NHS.

In the present year, rather than the reduction they could have expected, the Thames regions' spending in real terms was frozen, amid growing protests, at the rate of bed reductions and ward closures.

In the next two years, however, the redistribution process is to start again, with the Thames regions facing real cuts in spending over and above extra demands on their resources from the growing numbers of elderly and advances in medical treatments.

In theory, the 1 per cent growth rate, foreshadowed in last year's spending plans, will cover the increase in the numbers of elderly people nationally, but health authorities will still have to finance any improvements to the services from efficiency savings.

REVENUE GROWTH PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS 1985/87

Authority	%
Northern	1.3
Yorkshire	1.4
Trent	1.9
East Anglia	1.9
North-West Thames	0.3
North-East Thames	0.3
South-East Thames	0.3
South-West Thames	0.3
Wessex	2.5
Oxford	1.7
South-Western	2.1
West-Midlands	1.7
Mersey	0.6
North-Western	1.2
Total	1.0

Diplomat in sheep ritual incident

By Patricia Clough

The Government is planning to make an official protest to Iran about the slaughter of a sheep by an Iranian diplomatic household in a London street before the eyes of horrified neighbours.

According to residents in Ringwood Gardens, Roehampton, a sheep was dragged from the house on Saturday morning and held over a drain where its throat was slit by a man in a white coat. The ritual was watched by a group of people from the house, including children.

Scotland Yard said that police, called by neighbours, spoke to a resident who claimed diplomatic immunity. A report was being made through the Home Office to the Foreign Office and offences could involve cruelty to animals and possibly a breach of the peace, police said.

The Iranian Embassy said yesterday the diplomat, Mr Seyed Abolghassan Mokhtari, a first secretary, had returned from Mecca and appeared to be conducting the ritual sacrifice

The incident is expected to refuel the controversy about the legal immunity enjoyed by foreign diplomats

Havers backs new fraud trial system

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, and Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, have thrown their support behind a move in legal circles to end trial by jury in serious fraud cases.

The two senior members of the legal establishment favour a change in the present system in unpublished evidence submitted to the committee under Lord Roskill, which is looking at how the law and procedure of long, complex fraud trials could be reformed.

Their stance is in line with that already adopted publicly by other senior members of the legal establishment. Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has called for an end to jury trial in complex fraud cases and proposed an experiment to see how another system might work.

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir Ralph Gibson, chairman of the Law Commission, have also demanded alternative ways of dealing with such cases.

The Roskill committee was set up by the Lord Chancellor because of growing concern about the length of some fraud trials, which can run to several months; the strain that puts on all parties, in particular the jury; and the difficulties juries are said to have in dealing with a mass of detailed and technical evidence. The deadline for evidence is the end of this month.

£25m scheme to aid blind

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Royal National Institute for the Blind is planning a £25m development programme during the next few years amid complaints by blind people that social services for the blind are deteriorating.

The institute intends to merge its separate boys and girls schools for the blind into a coeducational school. It is also looking for a further education college with which it can link its commercial college for the blind, which teaches skills from computer programming to telephony and secretarial work, and is planning changes in its talking book services which last year lent two million books to the blind and partially sighted.

Cruise protesters block main gate



Sitting calm: Peace protesters at one of the gates to RAF Greenham Common where the police allowed them to block the main gate for more than two hours yesterday. Sever vehicles turned away from the base near Newbury, Berkshire, where United States cruise missiles are stationed (Hugh Clan writes).

About 500 protesters, mostly women, gathered in a demonstration to coincide with Operation Lionheart, the Nato exercise in western Europe. The firstiver who tried to force a way through was a woman who said she lived on the base. She left for another entrance after demonstrators tried to push her car backwards.

After much singing and dancing by the demonstrators, more than a hundred policemen, some mounted, moved the mainly unresisting women off the road. During the past three days about 20 arrests were made, mostly for obstruction.

(Photograph: John Manning).

Crop yields outstrip all hopes

Continued from page 1

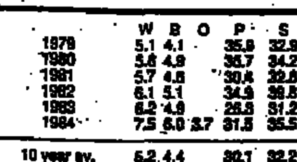
burning was done with great care this year.

As oilseed rape is a relatively new crop – it was included for the first time in *The Times* survey only this year – there are no 10-year figures. But the average of 3.7 tonnes a hectare is certainly well above last year's, and a grower in the Vale of York describes it as "a winner all the way".

The tables show the expected yields in tonnes a hectare of the principal crops in Britain. Key: W (wheat), B (barley), O (oilseed rape), P (potatoes), S (sugar beet).

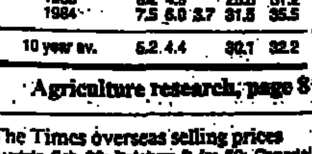
Division 1	W	B	O	P	S
Bedford	7.8	5.4	4.3	28.1	36.0
Cambridge	8.5	6.8	3.5	41.2	41.2
Essex	8.1	6.2	3.7		31.3
Hertford	8.4	6.5	4.1	40.1	47.4
Humberside	8.4	5.9	2.5	38.0	
Lincolnshire	7.1	6.4	3.7	35.9	39.3
Norfolk	7.6	5.8	3.7	32.9	38.8
Suffolk	6.9	4.3	3.8	28.0	30.1
Averages	8.6	5.7	3.7	34.8	37.9
Division 2					
Berkshire	9.0	7.5			
Buckinghamshire	6.9				
Hampshire	6.9	5.9	3.2	22.8	
Kent	6.3	5.4	3.0	22.5	
Leicester	6.7	5.7	3.5	32.7	25.0
Northampt'shire	7.0	5.7	3.2	35.8	30.1
Nottinghamshire	7.3	5.8	3.8	35.1	35.7
Oxford	7.0	5.7	3.8	30.0	
Surrey	7.5	6.5	3.6	30.1	
Sussex	7.2	6.9	6.0		
Warwick	7.8	5.7	3.5		
Averages	7.2	6.2	3.8	28.3	32.1
Division 3					
Cornwall	7.9	6.2	4.5	30.1	
Devon	7.4	6.4	4.2	25.1	
Dorset	6.6	5.4	4.0		
Gloucester	7.7	6.8		30.0	
Hereford & Worc	8.4	6.1	3.7	33.8	38.2
Salop	8.0	6.4	3.0	27.0	25.0
Somerset	6.5	5.6	3.6	35.0	
Wiltshire	6.9	5.8	3.7		
Averages	7.3	6.1	3.7	38.3	31.7
Division 4					
Cheshire	6.9	6.2	3.5	34.2	
Cumbria	7.5	7.0	3.5	31.4	
Derbyshire					
Durham	8.1	6.1	3.5		
Lancashire	7.5	5.0	3.3	40.3	
Northumberland	8.1	5.9	3.8		
Staffordshire	7.0	5.2	4.2	30.4	35.0
Yorkshire	7.3	5.3	3.2	32.9	45.2
Averages	7.5	5.8	3.5	33.8	40.1
England	7.5	6.0	3.7	31.8	35.5
Scotland	7.0	5.7	4.1	28.6	
Wales	7.0	5.7		30.2	
Great Britain	7.5	6.0	3.7	31.5	35.5

The table below shows the expected yields in tonnes a hectare of the principal crops in Britain compared with the previous five years and the 10-year average (74-83) at the same date.



	W	B	O	P	S
1979	5.1	4.1		35.8	34.2
1980	5.8	4.9		35.7	34.2
1981	5.7	4.5		30.8	35.9
1982	6.1	5.1		34.3	38.5
1983	6.5	4.6		28.5	31.6
1984	7.5	6.0	3.7	31.6	35.5
10 year av.	6.2	4.4		30.1	32.2

Agriculture research, page 8



The Times overseas selling prices
[illegible]

The Liberal Assembly

Intelligence services scrutiny

KGB defectors had alleged that a number of British MPs and trade union leaders were KGB agents and seven names were mentioned with unfailing regularity, including a former Conservative cabinet minister, Mr Richard Winch from Bristol West during a debate on the intelligence services.

He said he would not give names because of the laws of libel and slander.

A motion representing new party policy, was passed calling for democratic accountability for the intelligence services. It urged Liberal MPs to try to break the convention of not discussing such matters in Parliament and called for a government inquiry into the intelligence services, as well as a parliamentary committee to monitor their activities.

Mr Partrick O'Callaghan, vice-chairman of the National League of Young Liberals, said when moving the motion that there needed to be some scrutiny of the state's secret armies. Political accountability would not inhibit the intelligence services from doing their jobs but it would help ensure that was all they did.

Mr Winch, opposing the motion, said it was "dotty" and had been put by those who did not know how the intelligence services worked

Steel urges TUC to bar miners' cash

Reports from Bournemouth by Anthony Hodges and Stephen Goodwin

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, in his final speech to the Liberal Assembly on Saturday condemned the latest violence of the miners' picket lines and called on the TUC to withold payments to the miners union until Mr Arthur Scargill stopped organizing violence and condemned it.

"You will have read today of serious developments in the mining dispute," he told the assembly. "The use of air rifles and metal-throwing catapults at Maltby colliery near Rotherham marks a dangerous escalation in the dispute.

"Six thousand men armed with weapons have no place in an industrial dispute", he said to prolonged applause. "And yet the TUC has chosen this moment to back Mr Scargill to the tune of £150,000 a week. They should not be so spineless."

Mr William Sirs, the steel union leader, had sent Mr Scargill away with a flea in his ear when he tried to drag the steelmen into the dispute: the TUC should show the same courage.

"It should tell Mr Scargill he will not get a penny of it until he stops organizing violence and condemns it instead", he said to loud cheers from the hall.

"The country cannot go on with this disastrous dispute in which Mr Scargill and Mrs Thatcher both pledge themselves to perpetual warfare to achieve victory at the end of the day."

A defence of post offices

The Government disliked public owned corporations, and that was why it was sabotaging traditional areas of post office business, Mr Mark Hayes, of Cambridge, said. He successfully proposed a motion that the assembly recognize the vital social role of post offices, and call on the Government and the Post Office to withdraw closure plans.

No means test on home grants

The idea of introducing means testing into improvement grants should be totally opposed Miss Margaret Clay, Leeds, said in a motion accepted by the assembly opposing government proposals to change the basis for such grants. "Housing is a fundamental right, everyone has need of a decent shelter", she said.

Acid rain 'victim' speaks out

Describing himself as one of the victims of acid rain, Mr Hadir Cars, the former Swedish Minister of Trade, said that Britain was one of Sweden's main suppliers of the air pollutant.

Delegates passed a motion calling on the Government to recognize the seriousness of the problem, to encourage the EEC to formulate regulatory controls and to assist British industry to reduce emission of sulphur and nitrogen oxides.

Mr Cars, chairman of the International Council of the Liberal Party of Sweden, said: "Between 85 and 95 per cent of acid rain falling on Sweden is actually produced outside the country. A substantial part of that comes from Britain "

Responsibility should rest where it belonged. "In court procedures the purpose is to single out the offenders but he, or perhaps I should say she, is not here to defend the case", he said.

The assembly voted for a women's officer, non-sexist language in all party publications and a statement attached to all policy proposals detailing their impact on women. The decisions came at the end of a resumed debate on women's status.

Car components

Parts industry in slough of despond

By Robin Young

The announcement by Automotive Products, a leading British manufacturer of brakes, clutches, automatic gearboxes, steering and suspension joints and filters, that it must shed another 800 to 1,000 jobs is stark evidence that the largely profitless British car components industry is still in a slough of despond.

Since 1980, Automotive Products had already reduced its workforce by almost a third. Now it says it is obliged to dispense with up to a sixth of its remaining 6,000.

Yet the company, established 70 years ago as a manufacturer of original equipment for leading cars, has been relatively successful in the overcrowded and increasingly competitive business.

At the beginning of this year it announced that it had won the contract to supply all Fiat's rear brakes and many of the Italian manufacturer's clutches. The contract was worth £15m a year, but the snag was that most of the parts were to be supplied from an AP factory in north-west Italy.

AP's chairman, Mr George Pears, said it was the company's strategy to raise revenue from abroad from one third of the total to half in the next five years.

The company has also been gaining business with Renault and the Peugeot-Citroen-Talbot group, and can fairly claim not to have been losing ground in its supply of original equipment to other leading manufacturers, including Austin-Rover, Ford, and General Motors.

But more than half AP's automotive business is in the supply of replacement parts, and here it has been victim of increasingly vigorous pressure from the vehicle manufacturers to keep for themselves an ever larger share of the spare parts trade.

Ford, with its Motorcraft spare parts operation, has been the most aggressive in excluding independent suppliers from the field. Earlier this year, the Office of Fair Trading threatened to refer Ford to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission unless Ford modified its pricing policy for body replacement parts which it insisted were Ford copyright.

At the same time, British Leyland won a ruling against the smaller company, Armstrong Equipment, stopping it infringing BL copyright in drawings of exhaust systems.

The car components business blames its troubles on the depression, saying that with the poor state of the economy people are spending less on cars and car maintenence.

Lawyers to offer national high street network for conveyancing by computer

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society is expected to give clearance soon to a group pof solicitors who want to create the first nationwide network of solicitors offering a competitive high street conveyancing service.

The idea started with about 50 solicitors in Liverpool, representing six firms, who intend to link together to share overheads and offer a conveyancing service under the registered name of Conveyancing Exchange Ltd.

Now some of them plan to launch the scheme nationally, aiming for a possible membership of 1,500 branch offices, or 10 per cent of the profession, who will all use the name under licence or franchise.

The scheme would be the first to be promoted nationally by a group of solicitors and the first to take full advantage of the relaxation of rules on advertising whic comes into force on October 1.

Mr Laurence Bennett, one of the founders, said: "It was a question of survival. With proposed competition from the banks and building societies and estate agents, we thought we must have a marketing strategy to tell the public what we did and that it was the best on offer."

The group will provide a standard fixed price conveyancing service throughout the country which will be highly *competitive and in some areas* considerably cheaper than fees now charged.

Solicitors who join the scheme will display the logo in their windows, and be required to conform to certain standards of practice and procedure. They will have to acquire and use the group's computer conveyancing system, which will give them electronic access to building societies, local authorites (for searches) and eventually, when *it is computerized*, the Land Registry.

Three large building societies have agreed to establish experimental computer links with the scheme.

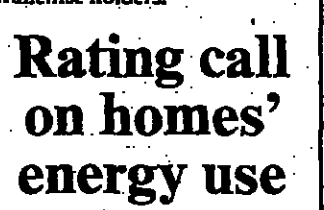
In return, solicitors will benefit from heavy professional advertising, nationally and locally. Conveyancing Exchange has already appointed ARC International to handle advertising which, is estimated, will be worth £3m in the first year.

The scheme has already received about 800 inquiries from interested solicitors and now awaits formal clearance by the Law Society. After that it will launch a recruitment campaign, taking on suitable firms on the basis of location and general attitude.

Mr David Deacon, another founder, said: "We want solicitors who wish to give their clients a good service for a fair price and so enhance the image of the profession."

A national marketing campaign will follow, and is likely to attract substantial mortgage facilities which individual firms could not hope to raise, allowing the service to start nexy March.

There will be stringent controls and supervisation by local committees of the standard of service offered by all franchise holders.



Mortgage reform to aid housing urged

By Christoper Warman, Property Correspondent

Reform of the system of mortgage tax relief, using it as a housing subsidy to help those in housing need, and more investment to provide rented housing for those who cannot afford to buy are suggested by the Catholic Housing Aid Society in evidence to the inquiry into housing chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The society says that the reform of mortgage tax relief, which exceeds public sector subsidies, would require important changes in taxation, but such an approach was essential.

"The present distribution of tax relief and subsidies is inequitable, both within and between tenures. At present, the people who receive the greatest subsidies are those in the higher tax brackets, while the number of those in housing need grow greater as public resources to housing are reduced."

The society argues that the system of tax relief does not stimulate house building, improvement and maintenance, nor does it provide adequate assistance with housing costs to those most in need.

"Freedom of choice for the vast majority of people we *advise is a myth*. Far from helping them to gain a greater sense of control over their own lives, we find ourselves in the position of being forced to bring home to them the reality of their lack of choice," it says.

Calling for greater public investment in housing, Miss Robina Rafferty, assistant director of the society, commented that what those who came to see them were looking for was a secure home, in good condition, at a price they could afford.

"It does not seem an unreasonable demand. Yet *often all that we can offer* is help with an immediate problem, such as supplementary benefit. It is scandalous that so many people are suffering because housing is regarded as such low priority."

● A national investigation into "crumbling" council homes has been demanded by the Institute of Housing in its report to the housing inquiry (the Press Association reports).

Mr Peter McGurk, the institute's director, said: "Much of the high-rise housing which shot up two decades ago has *already begun to crumble*.

"Unless we address ourselves immediately to the appalling state of some of our older housing, we will slip back towards the standards of housing quality which existed last century."

Rating call on homes' energy use

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Home buyers in Britain should be able to know how energy-efficient houses on sale are, according to a report published by the Association for the Conservation of Energy.

The first detailed study by the association investigated the United States system of awarding houses a home energy rating.

***Mr Andrew Warren*, the association's director, said: "With people often paying more for their fuel than for their rates it makes sound sense to try to develop an objective measure by which to judge the energy-efficiency of a home. This can be a particular boon *to all those changing* home."**

The association found that four rating schemes are being tested in the USA: prescriptive ratings which award points for energy-saving devices in the home; site specific ratings which use computer programmes to make precise assessments of each home; schemes which groups dwellings under categories in a simplified specific rating system; performance-based rating systems using evidence of previous fuel consumption.



The Queen watching the Duke of Edinburgh compete yesterday in the National Carriage Driving Championship at Windsor, where he was runner-up in the pony team event (Photographs: Julien Herbert). Report page 21.

Duke sues fire alarm firm

The Duke of Argyll is suing a fire alarm company for damages for "anxiety and great distress" to himself and his family resulting from a fire in his Scottish home at Inveraray Castle, in Argyll, last December.

The duke, aged 47, and trustees of the tenth duke have issued a High Court writ against Gent Ltd, of Leicester, which installed a fire alarm system in the castle. The fire is said to have broken out in a library three days after the system was tested. The duke and the trustees are claiming a total of £3,400

In 1975, a £1m fire destroyed many treasures of the Argyll family

Prize pumpkin

A 200lb pumpkin won Mr Willian Lennie, of Ely, the supreme championship at the show to find Britain's biggest pumpkin at Soham, Cambridgeshire.

Dartington head on leave

Dartington Hall School in Devon is to appoint a new headmaster.

Mr Roger Tilbury, aged 45, the joint headmaster, who was named after the resignation of Dr Lyn Blackshaw, is to take a 12-month sabbatical from next Monday. He will undertake promotional work

Mr Tilbury denied yesterday that he was being dismissed. "If *I was being booted out they* would not have given me the option to go back, and I certainly would not be undertaking promotion work for the school."

He said that the sabbatical had been arranged before Dr Blackshaw arrived controversies of the past 12 months and my appointment as headmaster it was postponed again."

In the past year Dr Blackshaw disclosed that the school was rife with under-age drinking, sex *and drugs. He resigned* after nude pictures of he and his wife were published.

Boats sunk by freak waterspout

A waterspout of exceptional size struck the harbour area at Barmouth on the mid-Wales coast on Saturday evening, sinking three boats and demaging three others as it swept into the Mawddach estuary.

The spout was generated by freak wind conditions in Cardigan Bay and Mr John Stockford, commodore of the Merioneth Yacht Club estimated it at about 150ft high and 100yds wide.

The whirling mass of water plucked boats 15ft into its centre and lifted tons of sand from the seabed. Heavy ornamental seats on the quay were hurled away and a flagpole snapped. People on the beach and the quay ran in fear as the spout appeared to be heading for the town.

Mr Stockford said: "It struck the railway bridge and that helped to break it up."

Squirrel pie 'regretted'

Officials of the Forestry Commission have been embarrassed by the choice of venison and squirrel pie for a lunch to be attended by Sir David Montgomery, the commission's chairman, tomorrow during a seminar on wildlife at a conservation plantation in Rheola Forest, Neath, West Glamorgan.

The Commission said it regretted any embarrassment to Sir David and the guests that the menu might cause.

Plough winner

Mr Desmond Wright, a Department of Agriculture inspector from Coleraine, Northern Ireland, won the world ploughing match championship held at Wispington, Lincolnshire, at the weekend

Bus champion

Mr Roy Blaikie, aged 36, of Newlands Gardens, Workington, Cumbria, won the title of *UK Bus Driver of the Year* in Blackpool yesterday. He beat 92 rivals

Restaurant guide for nonsmokers

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Action on Smoking and Health has produced a guide to non-smoking restaurants in London as the first step towards a UK guide to dining out for non-smokers.

What ASH claims is the first *guide for non-smokers* to London's restaurants lists 69 establishments ranging from Harrods to Hamburger bars and from chain stores such as Littlewoods and British Home Stores, to restaurants such as Lockets and Cranks, which now provide either non-smoking tables or sections or complete smoking bans.

Mr David Simpson, director of ASH, said: "This is just the beginning. Now that non-smokers are realizing they do not necessarily have to have their meals spoilt by the minority of customers who still smoke, there is a rapidly increasing *demand for guides like this*."

ASH Guide to Restaurants in London, (25p post free from 5-11 Mortimer Street, London WLn 7RH).

Taxi drivers move into the credit card market

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Birmingham is about to become the first city in Britain to follow the American trend and accept credit cards for taxi rides.

Its 150 taxi drivers have agreed to accept British Rail's Travel Key card using a small pocket imprinting machine, and the practice could soon spread to other cities and other credit cards.

Most British taxi drivers insist on cash, partly because they think it encourages tipping and partly because they dislike the paperwork and the fee involved in credit cards. But in the US, credit cards have become widespread, partly because taximen face a risk of robbery.

"Things are not as bad as that here," Mr John Jeffreis, secreatary of the Birmingham Taxi Association, said. "But there are other benefits both for our drivers and for their customers. This is the age of plastic money, and our drivers want to keep up with the trend, the cloth cap and *muffler went out here long ago*. It should bring in more business, Mr Jefferies said, because rail and taxi fares can be charged on the same card and card users are offered discounts on rail and hotel charges.

"We are taking care of the paperwork."

Peace tax protest ends

A *peace protester has decided* to pay a £165 tax bill under protest after the issue of a warrant of execution by the court which told him to pay.

Mr Edward Stanton, aged 47, a gardener from Witherslack, near Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, *has been fighting* a long court battle against paying taxes that could be used for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. The origiginal debt was for *£460* but after a hearing more than a year ago he then made two compromise payments.

Hero of St Paul's sells medal

The man who saved St Paul's Cathedral from destruction by a huge unexploded bomb at the height of the blitz is selling the George Cross he earned *by his* bravery.

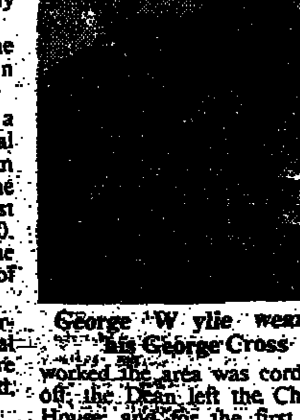
Forty-four years ago George Wylie, now aged 75, was a national hero. His courage as a bomb disposal engineer saved Wren's cathedral, and King George VI made him one of the first recipients of the then-newly created George Cross.

The medal comes under the hammer at Sotheby's on November 1.

Sapper George Wylie was a member of a six-man Royal Engineers bomb disposal team working in London when a one ton bomb, one of the biggest dropped on London in 1940, fell near the west end of the cathedral on the night of September 12, 1940.

*The bomb, which was power*ful enough to blow the cathedral to pieces, buried itself more than 27 feet under Dean's Yard, fracturing a gas main as it fell.

Three sappers were overcome by gas before the main, which caught fire, was isolated. Mr Wylie located the bomb and began digging.



George Wylie wearing his George Cross

For three days while Wylie worked the area was cordoned off, the Dean left the Chapter House, and for the first time since the cathedral was built, services were suspended.

Two lorries were needed to pull the 8ft bomb to ground level before it was loaded on another lorry and driven at high speed to *Hackney Marshes* by Wylie's commanding officer, Lieutenant Robert Davies.

When Lt Davies blew it up, the explosion left a crater 100ft across.

Lt Davies also received the George Cross for his courage and in June, 1941, he and Wylie, by then promoted to corporal, went together to Buckingham Palace to receive their medals from the King.

A notice in *The London Gazette* said: "Sapper Wylie's untiring energy, courage and disregard for danger was an outstanding example to his comrades."

The medal is expected to make as much as £10,000.

Mr Wylie, who now lives in east London, was reluctant to discuss his reasons for the sale. Independent sources have confirmed that he is the seller, but Sotheby's has declined to identify the vendor.

The Victoria Cross and George Cross Association described *a sale by a living medal* holder as "almost unprecedented".

Lt Davies's George Cross was sold last October at Sotheby'ss for £16,000. Mr Davies died in 1975.



Three-way traffic in superpower diplomacy

Washington takes the initiative on improving relations with Kremlin

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

This week the United States and the Soviet Union, having spent the past three years growling at each other, will make a concerted attempt to lay the groundwork for a more constructive relationship over the next few years.

Beginning with President Reagan's address to the United Nations today and ending with his White House meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on Friday, the Administration will make the utmost effort to convince the Kremlin of its genuine desire to improve relations and to negotiate arms reduction agreements.

Although no one in Washington knows exactly what Mr Gromyko will say to the President, officials who keep track of Soviet affairs believe he will react positively to the new US initiative.

They do not, however, expect any tangible results to emerge this week. Mr Gromyko's talks with President Reagan and with Mr George Schultz, the Secretary of State, whom he is to meet on Wednesday, are mainly intended to improve the atmosphere between the superpowers and to examine areas of possible progress in three main spheres – arms control, bilateral relations and regional conflicts such as Central America and the Middle East.

Furthermore, officials are concerned that Mr Gromyko may take umbrage if, as seems certain, President Reagan and Mr Shultz raise the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union, particularly the case of Mr Andrei Sakharov.

As evidence of the Americans' desire for improved relations, President Reagan will propose regular high-level meetings between top Soviet and US officials, including foreign and defence ministers.

The long-term aim of the increased contacts would be an eventual meeting between the US and Soviet Presidents. Although the United States will not propose an early summit a senior official who briefed journalists on the Reagan-Gromyko talks said Washington would be receptive if Moscow proposed one.

This represents a relaxation of the Administration's previous insistence that the President would consider a summit only if it was well prepared and had a reasonable chance of success.

The senior official emphasized that the United States would be "flexible" in its future dealings with the Soviet Union. "We want to build a sustained dialogue and we are not wedded to any particular format" he said.

The Americans hope that this flexible approach will ease the way for the Soviet Union to return to the talks on reducing medium and long-range nuclear missiles which it walked out of at the end of last year.

The official also reiterated that the United States was prepared to hold talks with Moscow on banning the militarization of space, which is a particular concern of the Soviet Union. Moscow proposed talking about space weapons last June, but rejected an American counter-proposal to bring medium and long-range nuclear weapons into the same talks.

The United States has been attempting to improve relations with the Soviet Union since the beginning of the year, but its efforts were spurned by Moscow. However, it is now believed that the Kremlin, believing that President Reagan will be reelected to another four-year term in November, is prepared to respond positively to the US initiative.

More doubts as Chernenko turns 73

From Richard Owen, Moscow

There are growing roumours in Moscow that President Chernenko, who turns 73 today, may step down or be forced to do so.

The rumours appear to stem from sources embarrassed by Mr Chernenko's three recent television appearances which have under scored his deteriorating health.

The most recent, last Friday evening, was heavily edited. Russians were shocked by the Soviet leader's obvious ill health and shortness of breath when he gave a recorded address to Finnish and Soviet viewers.

Informed sources said no move against the Soviet leader was likely as long as Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister and senior Politburo member, was out of the country attending the United Nations General Assembly. He is also meeting President Reagan.

At a critical point in Soviet-American relations the Kremlin must present a united front at all costs, the sources said. But Mr Gromyko cannot offer or even discuss a future Reagan-Chernenko encounter as long as the Soviet leader is physically incapacitated.

Some observers argue that although President Chernenko is rapidly becoming a cipher, this suits the party *apparatchiks* who elected him and who do not want a strong and assertive politician, such as Mr Mikhail Gorbachov or Mr Grigory Romanov, in power. No Soviet leader has ever relinquished power voluntarily.

"Mr Chernenko is becoming little more than an awarder of medals", one Kremlin watcher commented at the weekend".

Of the two posts he holds he seems to be exercising only the nominal powers of the state presidency. His political grip as General-Secretary of the party is obviously slipping.

Observers will be watching today to see how Mr Chernenko's birthday is treated by the press and television. Yuri Andropov's birthday during his time in power was marked modestly, but Leonid Brezhnev was usually given lavish treatment, and Mr Chernenko has sought to emulate the Brezhnev personality cult.

Since he reappeared after a summer break earlier this month, President Chernenko has awarded medals to cosmonauts and a Greek Communist leader. On both occasions he stood stiffly and read from a piece of paper with great difficulty because of breathing problems.

Last Friday, the Soviet leader gave an address marking the fortieth anniversary of Russia's armistice with Finland, but this time he was sitting and the speech was recorded in several takes, with Mr Chernenko peering to read from a cue chart. Western technicians noted the position of Mr Chernenko's hands and concluded the film had been edited at least nine times.

Mr Chernenko took power in February after the death of President Andropov but he has failed to impose his stamp on the Kremlin so far. His television appearances are clearly designed to counteract speculation about his political standing, but are having the opposite effect.

Gromyko talks point to further thaw with Peking

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, and David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr Wu Xueqian, his Chinese counterpart, on Saturday ended two days of talks aimed at improving relations between the two countries.

They were the highest level talks between Soviet and Chinese officials since 1969, although Mr Wan Li, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, attended the Moscow funeral of President Andropov in February.

The Russian occupation of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia, and Sino-Soviet border tensions were the main topics. China has said repeatedly that these issues are among the most important standing in the way of a profound thaw between the two countries.

Later this week Mr Gromyko will meet President Reagan in Washington.

Experienced observers in Peking said that, although the talks may herald further improvements in Sino-Soviet relations, they doubted that anything resembling the close alliance of the 1950s could be restored in the foreseeable future.

The last official contacts at a level higher than that of deputy minister occurred in 1969, when Zhou Enlai, then Prime Minister, met Alexey Kosygin, his Russian counterpart, in Peking. Zhou later accused the Russians of failing to implement the agreement he reached with Kosygin for the withdrawal of forces from disputed border areas.

Since then China's hostility has focused on Moscow's foreign policy, especially with regard to Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the stationing of troops and missiles in Mongolia, on China's borders.

China has dropped its once fierce criticism of the internal situation in the Soviet Union, and has stopped calling it "revisionist". It has also agreed to a slight improvement in cultural, sporting and trade relations, and resumed such relations with other Warsaw Pact countries.

But the Chinese leadership is thought still to mistrust the Soviet Union as a greater threat to world peace than the United States.



Low Profile: Zola Budd slipping quietly away from her brother's wedding in Bloemfontein at the weekend. She refused to answer questions on reports that she might stay on in South Africa.

Tough anti-inflation package hits shekel in the pocket

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The Cabinet decided in Jerusalem yesterday to siphon vast sums of shekels from the pockets of Israelis as a prelude to a direct assault on inflation.

Talking to the press after the cabinet meeting, Mr Yitzhak Modai, the Finance Minister, said the measures include income tax reforms calculated to increase revenue by the equivalent of $150m (£119m), a one-time tax on motor vehicles, private boats and aircraft, equipment, supplies and commercial premises, and a reduction of government subsidies on essential commodities.

Mr Modai also reported progress in implementing the Government's decision to slash the $20,000m annual budget by $1,000m. He said details were already worked out concerning most ministries, but there were still difficulties about cuts in education and culture, national insurance, religious affairs, water and settlements. The differences will be adjudicated by a committee of four ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

Mr Modai said details of the income tax measures were completed by the Cabinet yesterday and were now being drafted. The ministerial economics committee is working on details of a property tax but the Cabinet decided they should not exceed 2 per cent and should be payable in instalments.

Israelis foil guerrilla boat attack

From Our Correspondent Beirut

At least six people, one of them a woman and all said to be guerrillas, were shot dead yesterday during two separate attacks on Israel's occupation army in southern Lebanon.

A boat approached the Israeli checkpoint at the Awali River front line crossing and a woman, said be French, opened fire on the Israelis with a rocked-propelled grenade. The vessel was chased to the rivermouth by an Israeli gunboat, where the woman and two of the four men on board were reported by witnesses to have been killed.

Five Israeli soldiers were also reported wounded near Nabatea yesterday and the Israelis later said they had shot dead three guerrillas, recovering their rifles and ammunition.

Turning tide, page 10

France will extradite 3 Basques

Paris (AP) – France yesterday decided to extradite to Spain three members of the Basque separatist movement ETA and expelled four others to the West African state of Togo.

The seven men and an eighth whose extradition has not been requested by Spain, were in the forty-sixth day of a hunger strike in Fresnes prison against extradition, claiming the right to be political refugees.

The office of the French Prime Minister, M Laurent Fabius, said the three to be extradited had appealed to the Council of State, the nation's highest court and the council would hear the appeals on Wednesday or Thursday.

Cuban guilty of terrorism

New York (Reuter) – A Cuban exile described as the leader of the anti-Castro guerrilla group, Omega 7, was convicted here of 25 charges including murder and bomb attacks.

Edward Arocena, aged 41, faces a mandatory life sentence for murdering Felix Garcia Rodriguez, an attaché at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in 1980. He was also found guilty of the attempted murder of the Cuban representative at the UN.

Poles escape in container lorry

Vienna (AP) – Three Poles, aged between 20 and 24, braving Polish and Czechoslovak border controls, escaped to Austria inside a container on a lorry, the police reported yesterday.

It was not known how they survived the two-day trip of 500 miles. They hid in the sealed container, loaded with textiles.

Angry Chad

Ndjamena (AFP) – Chad Government officials bitterly attacked the "imposition" of foreign observers to monitor the agreed withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from th country. A close colleague of President Hissene Habré said that France had behaved "as if Chad did not exist".

Swiss say no

Zurich (Reuter)–Swiss voters rejected a proposed ban on new nuclear power plants in a public referendum. They also rejected an energy-saving programme which would have been financed by a new tax on users of energy.

Out of the blue

Delhi (AFP) – Two people were killed and three others were injured when they were hit by food packets dropped by helicopter to flood victims in Assam.

Message in journalists' expulsion

'Go and don't come back'

From Robert Fisk, Bater Bridge, Lebanon

After the arrest of four Western journalists, two of them from *The Times*, by the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon and their eviction under armed guard from the Israeli-occupied area of the country, an Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv has stated that correspondents are no longer permitted to travel from Beirut to southern Lebanon.

This new restriction, if it continues in force, means that reporters will no longer be able to cover the guerrilla war against Israel's occupation army at first hand or investigate independently any of the killings taking place in the south of Lebanon.

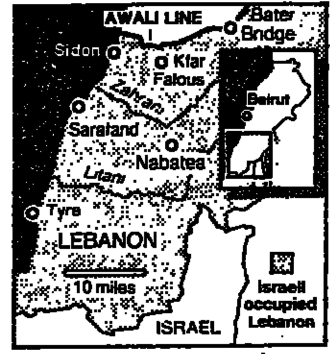
Mr Charles Wilson, the executive editor of *The Times* who was visiting Lebanon, Mr Gerry Labelle, the Beirut news editor of the Associated Press, Ms Scheherezade Faramarzi of AP and myself were all ordered out of Israel's occupation zone on Thursday by an Israeli army captain after we had travelled to the office of the Israeli army's official spokesman at Kfar Falous near Sidon and asked for a press briefing on the situation in southern Lebanon.

When we asked to see the spokesman and to obtain a document in Hebrew that would identify us as journalists to Israeli soldiers on the front line, the Israeli captain – identified by gunmen of the "South Lebanon army" militia at the base only as "Captain Albert" – photographed our press credentials and said: "You are ordered to return to Beirut immediately. These are military orders."

When we pointed out that the Israelis had permitted us to cross their front lines at the Bater Bridge two days earlier, the captain, who wore Israeli army uniform with a red yarmulka fringed with gold on his head, replied: "I do not know about this. But you do not have a permit to be here".

When I told him that we all held valid press credentials and were legally working in Lebnon, he said: "I am sorry but you do not have a permit. Don't you need a permit to go to Israel? Well, you need a permit to come here".

In previous weeks, journalists in Beirut have generally although not always – sought passes in Hebrew to cross Israeli



lines into southern Lebanon from the Israeli Government's liaison office north of Beirut. Since this office was closed on the orders of Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, and with the support of Mr Nabih Berri, the Justice Minister and leader of the Shia Muslim "Amal" militia, such passes cannot be obtained.

When Mr Wilson asked "Captain Albert" how the permit he was requesting could be obtained in Beirut now, the officer replied: "I don't know. Get one in Europe. Get one in London. Go abroad and get one. Ask Rashid Karami for a permit. Ask Mr Berri". He then laughed.

An English-speaking man in a tee-shirt who said that he was neither an Israeli nor a Lebanese but who acted as interpreter for "Captain Albert" – who spoke only Hebrew and French – repeatedly asked how long we had been in southern Lebanon and how we had managed to drive our car through the Israeli lines.

In fact, Israeli officers allowed us to cross their lines at the Bater Bridge near Jezzine and we had already travelled widely through Israel's occupation area, both on the Mediterranean coast and in the lower Bekaa Valley.

"Captain Albert" then ordered two gunmen from Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia to escort us to the Bater Bridge.

When "Captain Albert" told one of the men to travel in our car, we refused to carry him because he was holding a weapon. The two gunmen, in the company of a plainclothes "SLA" man, then travelled in a separate car which we were ordered to follow.

When we reached the Bater Bridge, they argued with the Israeli soldiers there until the soldiers accepted a piece of paper written in Hebrew by "Captain Albert".

An Israeli soldier who identified himself as Josy Sinai told me that one of the "SLA" men wanted to tell me something. "He says 'go and don't come back to southern Lebanon'," the soldier said. "I don't know why".

It appears that correspondents based in Israel may still be allowed to visit Israel's occupation zone occasionally, but only in company with an Israeli army officer. This effectively prevents a correspondent from talking freely to local Lebanese or travelling freely

Afghan pilot defects to Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar Islamabad

An Afghan Air Force colonel who flew his Soviet made AN26 aircraft to Pakistan on Saturday has asked for asylum, the Government said here yesterday.

A spokesman said four other Afghan Air Force officers were on board the light tactical transport plane, but he did not say if they too had sought asylum.

● MOSCOW: Jacques Abouchar, the French television reporter taken prisoner in Afghanistan last week, had "spying equipment in his possession," Tass said yesterday (AFP reports).

Radio Kabul yesterday said Mr Abouchar was in the custody of Afghan security forces.

Stealing the Democrats' clothes

From Christopher Thomas Milwaukee

President Reagan sounds ever more like the Democrat he once was. He continually evokes the names of almost every Democratic President of the past 40 years, with the conspicuous exception of Mr Jimmy Carter.

In so doing he hopes to tempt huge numbers of registered Democrats to defect to him in November, as they did in 1980. When addressing blue-collar workers, in particular, he sings a Democratic tune. Nowhere in his speeches is there mention of welfare cheats or irresponsible trade unions, and certainly no reference to the cuts in Medicare and other Democratic social programmes that he plans.

Rather, he touches an historical Democratic chord, frequently quoting Lincoln's assertion that America is the last best hope of mankind. He draws distinctions between the vibrant Democratic Party of old, and the one represented by the decidedly uncharismatic Mr Walter Mondale.

It is in predominantly blue-collar towns like Milwaukee that the messagge is proving so powerful. Local Democratic leaders grudgingly admit that Mr Reagan will capture a large slice of the working class vote because Mr Mondale presents such a gloomy picture of himself and of the United States.

Democratic campaign managers concede that it is difficult for Mr Mondale to compete with the widespread, working class perception that Mr Reagan is a real man, a real leader, somebody who stands up to the Russians. The Grenada invasion enhanced the image. So, paradoxically, did his crushing defeat of the striking air traffic controllers in 1981.

The Democrats have tried strenuously to tarnish the image. They keep, raising the Lebanon debacle, but somehow it will not stick.

Mr Reagan last voted for a Democratic president 36 years ago. "I changed when I found that I could no longer follow the course of the leadership of that party," he says.

Mr Mondale, somewhat limply, has been saying that Mr Reagan's tax policies have substantially increased taxes on people earning less than $10,000. He told meat packers at Ralph's Grocery Company in Compton, California: "I'm mad. I'm angry, I'm damned mad because I don't think that it's right".

Despite superlatives, the message demonstrably has not got across. Spectrum, page 8

Queen and Duke start off on postponed tour of Canada

By Alan Hamilton

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave London today to begin their two-week official visit to Canada, postponed from July because of the Canadian snap general election which put Mr Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party into power.

The royal couple will fly direct to Moncton, New Brunswick, to take part in two days of celebrations marking the bicentenary of the founding of the province by loyalists who emigrated north after the American Revolution. They will fly on to Ottawa for a formal meeting with Mr Mulroney and his new cabinet before joining the royal yacht Britannia at the port of Morrisburg near by on the St Lawrence Seaway.

Sailing into the Great Lakes on a nine-day cruise, the Queen and the Duke will attend functions celebrating the current bicentenary of the founding of the province of Ontario, culminating in a visit to Toronto, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

The Queen will then fly on alone to Winnipeg for a two-day visit to Manitoba, a province which has not recieved the monarch since 1971. As before, no invitation has been forthcoming for the Queen to visit the predominantly French province of Quebec, where the separatist movement is still strong, and where the monarch has not set foot since she attended the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976.

Buckingham Palace tries to ensure that Canada receives a royal visit at least once a year. The Queen was last in Ottawa in 1982 for the repatriation of the Canadian Constitution, which effectively cut the country's last remaining colonial ties with Britain. The reception given to the Queen will be an indication of how much Canadians wish to retain their one remaining bond of a common monarchy.

The Queen visited British Columbia last year at the end of her United States tour, and the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Maritime Provinces in the east last year. The Duke of Edinburgh will not be taking part in the visit to Manitoba; he is going to Egypt for a meeting of the International Equestrian Federation.

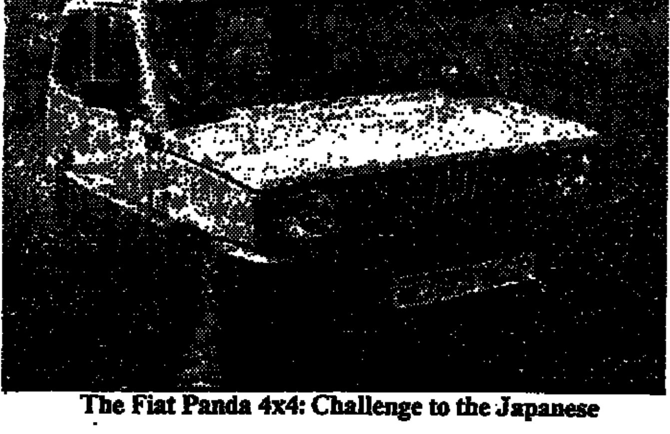
Mr John Turner, the defeated Liberal Prime Minister, visited Windsor in July and asked for a postponement of the royal visit.

The revised dates were chosen at least partly because they fitted in with the Queen's long-standing engagement to make a private visit to the United States.

In March she accepted an invitation from Lady Porchester, the American-born wife of her racing manager, to make a purely personal visit to study her abiding passion, bloodstock, in Kentucky and Wyoming, and she will join Lady Porchester direct from Winnipeg.

October was chosen because it is regarded as the ideal period in the horse-breeding season. Some of her own mares will be at Lexington, Kentucky to be covered by American stallions.

When she accepted the invitation the Queen made it clear that she would undertake no official engagements, because President Reagan's own election campaign will be at an advanced stage. There are no plans for her to meet the President.



The Fiat Panda 4x4: Challenge to the Japanese

4-wheel drive at £4,390

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A new Fiat car claimed to be the smallest and cheapest four-wheel drive saloon in Britain goes on sale today. The Panda 4 x 4 costs £4,390, and undercuts its nearest rivals by more than £300.

Fiat joined forces with the Austrian cross-country experts, Steyr-Daimler-Puch, to develop the four-wheel drive system, the first to be fitted to a car with the engine mounted transversely. It can be engaged on the move at speeds up to 37 mph.

Cheap four-wheel drive vehicles are much in demand as the long waiting list for cars such as the Suzuki SJ 410 demonstrates. Suzuki imports limited by the 11 per cent ceiling on Japanese car imports.

Fiat, on the other hand, has unrestricted access to EEC countries, and is clearly attempting to cash in on the Japanese inability to meet the demand they have created.

The 956cc engine is a more powerful version of the one used in the Panda Comfort and Super models. The ability to revert to two-wheel drive gives it a top speed of 84 mph, and enables it to achieve better fuel consumption than almost all its rivals.

Muslim girls get their own school

Bradford's first private school for Muslim girls was officially opened on Saturday. The School, which has been converted from a former government office at a cost of more than £100,000, has 50 pupils aged 12 and over. The number is expected to rise to 100 by the end of the school year.

The school has been set up by the Muslim Association of Bradford because co-education is not acceptable to Muslim parents and because of difficulties experienced by Muslim girls taking physical education and swimming at local schools.

A year ago Bradford council refused to back a plan by a rival Muslim group for five aided-denominational schools in the city.

Mugging theory

Police believe that Mr Cecil James Ellis, aged 57, a gardener of Holloway, north London, who was found dead of head injuries in Finsbury Park, may have been the victim of a mugging that went wrong.

Benefits blamed for splitting families

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The present pattern of benefits for young people is encouraging youngsters to leave school at 16 and forcing families to turn their teenage children out of home, the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux said yesterday.

In a submission to the Government's review of benefits for children and young people, now being chaired by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, the association argues that benefit levels are threatening family stability.

For youn people aged between 16 and 20, benefit can vary from nothing, to £26.30 a week plus housing benefit for someone with a Youth Training Scheme place or a part-time course not living at home.

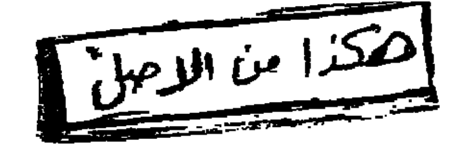
For someone aged between 16 and 19 still at school, the family receives £6.50 a week child benefit. But if the young person leaves full-time education he or she can receive £16.50 a week supplementary benefit while aged between 16 and 17, and £21.45 when aged between 18 and 20.

If the teenager leaves home but stays in a full-time course, benefit of £26.80 plus housing benefit can be paid.

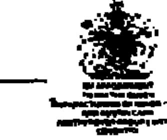
The effect, the association says, is that young people from poorer families often leave school in order to be less of a financial burden to their families, while the extra income from Youth Training Scheme payments or even from benefit are a strong disincentive to stay on in education.

There have been cases of 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds from families with low incomes moving into lodgings without proper supervision while continuing in full-time education to get higher benefits, the association says, and adds: It is disturbing that such financial pressure is threatening family stability and forcing many young people to abandon their education".

There is a conflict, the association says, between the state's desire to encourage young people to take paid employment, and its desire for them to stay in education beyond 16, which needs to be resolved. One possibility is to provide a benefit or allowance to those staying in education.



هكذا من الاصل



Sandinista agreement to Contadora proposals rejected by Washington

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The Sandinista Government in Nicaragua has announced its readiness to sign the Contadora peace treaty in its latest draft form, without further delay or modifications. It has also called on the United States to demonstrate its support for peace in Central America by signing a ratification of the treaty.

The US State Department dismissed the announcement as "hypocritical" because, it said, the Sandinistas were not committed to free elections as proposed by the Contadora group of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

A Washington spokesman pointed to ugly incidents over the past few days when armed, pro-Sandinista mobs besieged meetings held around the country by leaders of right-wing political parties which are boycotting the elections because they find them unfair.

In one incident in the town of León, the leader of the right-wing coalition, Señor Arturo Cruz, was attacked. In the town of Boaco, his car was stoned and on Saturday in Masaya a small group of coalition leaders and supporters was besieged for two hours by a mob of more than a thousand mainly young Government supporters brandishing sticks, chains and machetes and screaming for Señor Cruz to get out of town.

Police kept the mob at bay beyond the garden fence of the private house in which Señor Cruz was speaking before evacuating his followers in a covered Army lorry. As Señor Cruz left in a car after things had calmed down a stone shattered the side window where he was sitting, but he was not hurt.

He said the mob had largely been brought into Masaya from elsewhere in an organized effort by the Government to intimidate him into silence. His three-party coalition, known as the Democratic Coordinating Committee, has lost its legal status and the right to hold public rallies as a consequence of its abstention from the elections. But it is allowed under the law to hold private meetings behind closed doors.

Onlookers and members of the mob interviewed at random said they were from the town and police captain Luis Rodriguez, in charge of protecting Señor Cruz, commented: "Why do we need to bring people in when we have 120,000 Sandinistas in Masaya?" Throughout the demonstration police kept control but made no arrests.

Six centre and left-wing parties which are participating in the elections have met to discuss whether intimidation by Sandinista supporters is preventing them from conducting effective campaigns. The two main opposition parties in the race, the Independent Liberals and the Democratic Conservatives, will decide at their forthcoming conventions whether to continue campaigning or pull out.

The Government has rejected a request by the Cruz coalition to postpone the elections for a month or two to allow time for a national dialogue which might permit the right to run. President Belisario Betancur of Colombia is understood to have acted as an intermediary in behind-the-scenes talks.

The Sandinistas said they were prepared to reopen the registration of candidates for President and a legislative assembly to enable the coalition belatedly to take part, but not to alter the polling date set for November 4.

Forgetting the past at Verdun battlefield

In a gesture of reconciliation, President Mitterrand, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl hold hands as the French and West German national anthems are played at Verdun, a scene of one of the most bitter battles of the First World War.

Before visiting the graves of French soldiers, M Mitterrand and Herr Kohl paid tribute to the German dead at Consenvoye, one of the many German cemeteries in the area.

The French President invited Herr Kohl to Verdun last May to soothe West German resentment at being excluded from the June 6 ceremonies marking the anniversary of D-Day.

M Mitterrand, a soldier in the French Army, was captured by the Germans in 1940 near Verdun. Herr Kohl's father fought there in 1916 and during the ceremonies on Saturday the two leaders visited the part of the battlefield where he fought.

China ready to celebrate Hongkong signing

From David Bonavia
Peking

The initialling of the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the future of Hongkong will take place on Wednesday amid preparation for the most exuberant national festival held in China in the past two decades.

Floats, troops, tanks, missiles, aircraft, dancing children and banks of the national flag are being made ready for the 35th anniversary of the Communist victory and the defeat of the late Chiang Ka-Shek's nationalist armies.

However, the party and Government have told provinces and cities outside Peking not to "waste money" on festive celebrations.

The initialling of the Hongkong agreement by Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador, and his Chinese negotiating counterpart, Mr Zhou Nan, will take place in the Great Hall of the People on September 26.

The ceremony, it is understood, will be brief and formal. After the initialling, the agreement will be submitted to the British parliament and the Chinese National People's Congress for ratification. No changes can be made in the text already agreed, without parliamentary rejection of the entire treaty.

Throughout the negotiations, the people of Hongkong have been ignorat of the details of the discussions, and have been given little opportunity to voice their views on it because of the secrecy imposed on the talks at the insistence of Mrs Thatcher.

Three important and especially difficult topics, civil aviation, citizenship and land, are understood to have been agreed only in outline, with more detailed discussions to follow ratification of the treaty. It will abrogate the two nineteenth century treaties ceding Hongkong and Kowloon to Britain, and will return sovereignty over the territory to China on the date of termination of the lease on the New Territories in 1997.

● LONDON: The text of the agreement will be published at noon, London time, on Wednesday and Sir Geoffrey Howe will hold a press conference two and a half hours later in New York where he is attending the UN General Assembly (Henry Stanhope writes).

Whitehall officials are already jubilant about the agreement which they say is an even better deal than the most optimistic observers had hoped for.

Sir Lanka's political deadlock

Angry Tamils see little prospect in talks

From Michael Hamlyn
Jaffna

The anger, frustration and fear of Sri Lanka's minority Tamil community have not been allayed by proposals emanating from the round table talks in Colombo at the weekend.

Politicians from the Tamil United Liberation Front are disappointed by the propsoals as presented, and are deeply mistrustful of how they may be developed by the Sinhalese politicians.

Here in the north the inhabitants live in terror and resentment of the barbaric behaviour of the security forces charged with putting down the rebellion of armed Tamil militants.

Mr R. Balasubramaniam, secretary of the Jaffna Citizens' Committee, complained: "They are already treating us as though we were citizens of another country.

"The armed forces have become so indisciplined and are so full of hate for the Tamil people that, with the increasingly deadly weapons in their hands, they have become purveyors of death and destruction to unoffending Tamil people", says a letter sent by the liberation front to President J. R. Jayawardene last week.



Mr Amirthalingam: talks "an exercise in futility"

Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, the front's general secretary, yesterday appeared to be profoundly gloomy about the likely outcome of the round table talks: He spoke of the futility of continuing to talk with the Government and wondered whether armed conflict was not the only way to continue the Tamil struggle.

"I think", he said, "ultimately we will have to fight it out." He added that the young militants were constantly telling him and his fellow-politicians to cease contact with the all-party talks.

The proposals put forward from the talks follow the lines forecast in *The Times* in May, with the main unit of devolution being the district council, but with the main unit of devolution being the district council, but with the possibility of some regional cooperation through what are at present called "inter-district coordinating units". The proposal has clearly been laboriously put together to go some way to answering the Tamil desire for regional devolution, without upsetting the Sinhalese abhorrence of anything resembling federalism.

Added to that is a suggestion for a second chamber of Parliament which would be charged with looking after minority interests. The liberation front is especially dismissive of the second chamber which it regards as an instrument of centralization, and not of devolution, since it will place greater power in the President's hands.

Mr Amirthalingam said: "It will not have a majority of minority members. It will have a majority of Sinhala members. It will be a repetition of the first chamber".

Lange rides high in New Zealand opinion with pragmatic style

From W P Reeves, Wellington

Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, who will be in London later this week after meetings in New York, enjoys a higher personal standing at home now than when his Labour administration was elected 10 weeks ago.

At 41, and without Cabinet experience, he was something of an unknown quantity and viewed by the right with traditional suspicion. Now, according to the latest national opinion poll, he enjoys a 70 per cent approval rating.

That has as much to do with style as with policy. Under the impact of his call for consensus and consultation, the mood of the country has undergone a remarkable transformation. There is a sense of relief at what is being interpreted as the end of the Muldoon era.

Contrasting with the combative approach and interventionist methods of Sir Robert Muldoon, the former Prime Minister, Mr Lange has struck responsive chords in promising an end to divisive policies.

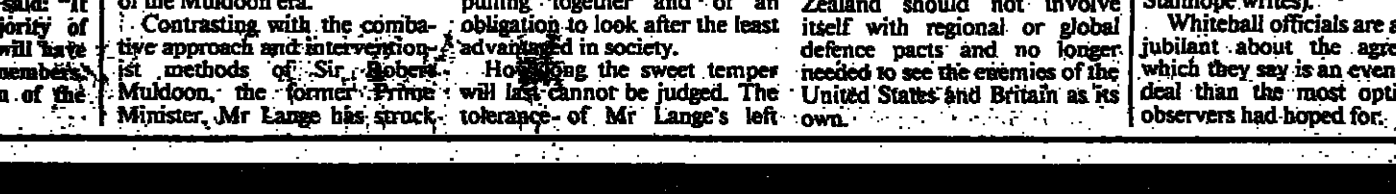
The Government's specific economic policies will remain under wraps until a delayed budget is presented on November 8. However, in devaluing the New Zealand dollar 20 per cent and decontrolling interest rates in its first days in office the Government showed enough orthodoxy to please banking, business and influential circles.

Mr Lange also scored by summoning sector leaders together this month for an exercise in consensus making. The summit proved highly successful for the Government. Union leaders publicly pledged wage restraint and the country's most prominent industrialists spoke of consultation and pulling together and of an obligation to look after the least advantaged in society.

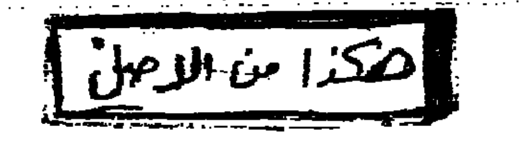
How long the sweet temper will last cannot be judged. The tolerance of Mr Lange's left wing may be short lived. His Cabinet colleagues generally share his moderate persuasions but elements within the caucus and party are critical of the reliance they claim the Government places in market forces to regulate the economy and achieve a redistribution of incomes.

Meanwhile Mr Lange's anti-nuclear stance is subjecting relations with the United States to unprecedented strain and has not endeared him to his fellow Labour Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, in Australia. Mr Lange will be attempting some repair with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, this week.

His task will not have been made easier by the remarks of Mr Frank O'Flynn, the Defence Minister, last week that New Zealand should not involve itself with regional or global defence pacts and no longer needed to see the enemies of the United States and Britain as its own.









Dynasty fears in Singapore as Lee's son enters politics

By David Watts

The Singapore Prime Minister's son, Mr Lee Hsien Loong, is to contest forthcoming elections, and thereby becomes the first Singapore military man to move into politics.

The announcement of Singapore's worst-kept secret came at the weekend, just two days after Mr Lee had retired with a tough farewell speech from the Army's third most senior position, as a brigadier-general.

That speech was the latest of a series of public pronouncements that began early this year as part of Mr Lee's attempts to establish himself with the public as his own man, with a tough, cool approach to problems.

Although his army career, in which he was reponsible for planning and intelligence coordination, was out of the public eye his handling of the Singapore cable-car disaster early last year made him a public figure. He planned and commanded three rescues on the spot. It involved plucking survivors by helicopter from the cable-car in high winds and darkness.

Mr Lee, aged 32, will contest a new constituency which has been established by halving a large one. He is part of a final group of 24 new candidates for the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) who have been introduced periodically during the year for elections which are expected in December.

He went through the same election process as his fellow political novices, all in their early thirties, and like them he must face an increasingly youthful and sceptical Singapore electorate.

The opposition accuses Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, of trying to start a political dynasty, paving the way for a Singapore run by Lee and Lee. Those accusations spring not least from Mr Lee senior's proposal in his National Day Speech that Singapore should now have a popularly-elected President. The constitution will be amended at the next sitting of Parliament.

Under the new system the President should be a former minister, he said, who understood how the Government was run and budgets were formulated. That was necessary because the country must have a safeguard against a future coalition Government wasting the nation's foreign reserves.

The reserves now stand at $9.3bn (£7.5bn). The President would act in concert with a special committee to protect them, blocking their use by the Government of the day.

Opposition critics say that scenario would open the way to a Singapore in the 1990's with the younger Lee as Prime Minister and his father as President. But many in the PAP and the business community believe such a development could be the best guarantee of Singapore's future success.

The Singapore press has made much of the pressure put on Mr Lee Kuan Yew by Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, First-deputy Prime Minister and cofounder of the PAP, to get his son out of the Army and into politics.

Mr Lee junior has many of his father's qualities. He is said to have been able to speak several languages fluently at the age of 14 including Russian, and to be an accomplished nuclear physicist.



Lollipop man: Traffic control at Exercise Lionheart by a West German soldier in a "nuclear, bacteriological, chemical" protective suit.

Friendly jets 'downed' as Nato flaw surfaces

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Hildesheim

One of Nato's most acute problems, ensuring air defences do not shoot down friendly aircraft, has been highlighted by Exercise Lionheart, being played out here in north Germany.

There has been at least one instance already in which missile batteries have simulated an attack on two RAF Harrier aircraft. In a real war it is highly likely they would have shot them down.

Nato's existing IFF [identification friend or foe] system is not well protected against jamming or other forms of enemy interference. For at least a decade Nato has been searching for a standard modern system, but has yet to agree on one.

Despite such incidents, the series of air exercises extending from Denmark to Turkey have demonstrated the effectiveness of the Harrier.

British sources said that on one day, although Harriers constituted about a third of the fixed-wing aircraft directly supporting the British Corps, they accounted for about two thirds of the sorties.

That is partly explained by the Harrier's ability to operate off very short, improvised runways.

Over the weekend the ground forces regrouped for the final phase of the exercise, which begins today with the British "blue" forces moving from the defensive to attack the opposing "orange" forces.

Military regime's wasted billions

Sweet money leaves sour aftertaste

In the first of two articles, Douglas Tweedale *reports from Buenos Aires on how Argentina borrowed billions of dollars under the military government but has nothing but headaches to show for it today.*

Although Señor José Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has never been in the military, he may well be the most unpopular man in Argentina today.

Even more than the despised generals who ruled by force after the 1976 coup, the former Economy Minister is – rightly or wrongly – held personally responsible for the unpayable $45 billion (£34.6 billion) foreign debt that hangs like Damocles' sword over President Raúl Alfonsin's Government.



Señor Martinez de Hoz's long-necked image has become a favourite of political cartoonists as a symbol of the $1,500 Argentina owes for every man, woman and child in the country.

His name is synonymous with a time of "sweet money" – *plata dulce* – in 1978-1980, when an artificially overvalued peso encouraged Argentines to buy up or borrow "cheap" dollars and engage in an orgy of speculation, foreign travel and spending on imported luxury goods.

Now that the loans are no longer flowing in and the bills have come due, Argentines look back bitterly on those years and blame it all on Señor Martinez de Hoz and the military government he served.

DEBT TABLE
(in billions of US$)

Year	Total debt	Private debt	Public debt
1975	7.37	3.35	4.02
1976	8.28	3.09	5.19
1977	9.67	3.63	6.04
1978	12.50	4.14	8.36
1979	19.03	9.07	9.96
1980	27.16	12.70	14.46
1981	35.67	15.65	20.02
1982	43.63*	14.36	26.34

*(Total includes $2.93bn in overdue payments from 1981)

His supporters claim that his free-market policies are not to blame for the size of the debt, pointing out that cash-rich banks were all too willing to lend irresponsibly to nations such as Argentina in the mid-1970s.

His detractors say he carried out a deliberate plan to fuel speculation and destroy domestic industry on behalf of his "imperialist masters" in the multinationals.

Whatever the truth, the bitterness is understandable, for Argentina has virtually nothing solid to show for all the money it borrowed. In the years when Señor Martinez de Hoz was Economy Minister – from 1976 to 1981 – the country's total debt soared from a reasonable $8.2 billion to an unmanageable $35.7 billion.

But unlike Brazil or Mexico, there are no visible signs that this debt was put to productive use. Many of the grandiose public works projects undertaken by the military government are either unfinished, operating at a deficit, under suspicion of corruption, or a combination of the three.

Millions were invested in huge joint hydroelectric projects with Paraguay. The construction of the Yacyretá Dam on the Paraguayan border, for example, has not even begun yet. Its cost is already suspiciously spiralling and work is years behind schedule.

Señor Martinez de Hoz: Butt of cartoonists.

A motorway was built by the city of Buenos Aires at a cost of some $300m, much of it borrowed from abroad. But recent investigations suggest that the true cost was closer to $100m and that the difference simply "evaporated" in shady deals.

Yacimients Petroliferos Fiscales (YPF), the state oil company, borrowed more than $100m for purposes which have never been adequately explained, yet it was virtually bankrupt, with its drilling capacity greatly reduced, when the Alfonsin administration took over.

The statistics also show that the borrowed billions did not go towards promoting industry. According to the current president of the Central Bank, while the size of the overall debt grew from $12.5 billion in 1978 to $43.6 billion in 1982, Argentina was suffering one of its most severe recessions in history. In the same period, gross domestic product (GNP) fell by 6.8 per cent and industrial production plummetted by 24.1 per cent.

Latin American debt 17

Two public spending projects which could account for a large part of the debt were closely-guarded secrets under the military: arms purchases, which are known to have been substantial, and the controversial nuclear energy programme. There are no reliable figures as to how much was spent on these.

Where did all the money go? Officials of the Alfonsin administration and private economists do not know for certain, but most opinions point in one direction: widespread financial speculation prompted by an overvalued peso and the resulting capital flight indirectly subsidized by the Government.

Tomorrow: cheap dollars and "the bicycle".

Kasparov fails to secure win

Moscow (Reuter) – The fourth game of the world chess championship between the reigning champion, Anatoly Karpov, and Gary Kasparov, the challenger, ended in a draw on the forty-fifth move on Saturday.

Karpov is leading 1-0 in the series because of a win in the third game. With draws not counted, the match will continue until the first player wins six games. Kasparov offered the draw after less than half an hour.

When play resumed the challenger immediately grasped his head in his hands in a show of concentration, while Karpov strolled calmly around the stage with a look of slight impatience.

The only incident of the day was provided by the adjournment envelope, which took several minutes and great exertions to open.

Fourth game
White Kasparov. Black Karpov
Queen's Indian Defence

1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	2	P-QB4	P-K3
3	Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	4	P-KKt3	B-R3
5	P-Kt3	B-Kt5(ch)	6	B-Q2	B-K2
7	B-Kt2	B-Kt2	8	Kt-B3	P-Q4
9	PxP	PxP	10	O-O	O-O
11	B-B4	Kt-R3	12	Q-B2	P-B4
13	KR-Q1	Q-B1	14	B-K5	R-Q1
15	QR-B1	Kt-K5	16	Q-Kt2	Q-K3
17	Kt-QKt5	B-KB1	18	B-B4	Q-K1
19	P-QR4	B-B3	20	PxP	PxP
21	Kt-K5	BxKt	22	PxB	Kt-Kt5
23	Q-Kt1	Kt-KB3	24	Kt-B6	KtxKt
25	PxKt	QxBP	26	B-Kt5	P-QR4
27	BxKt	QxB	28	BxP	R-R2
29	B-B4	Q-QKt3	30	Q-B2	QR-Q2
31	P-K4	R-B3	32	K-Kt2	P-B4
33	P-B3	P-Kt3	34	R-B3	Q-B2
35	R(B3)-Q3	PxP	36	PxP	B-Kt2
37	R-QB1	R-QB1	38	R-KB3	Q-K4
39	R(B1)-KB1	Q-Q3	40	Q-K2	R-R2
41	Q-K3	Q-K4	42	R(B1)-B2	P-R5
43	PxP	BxP	44	R-B7	R-K5
45	Draw agreed				

Plot to kill Nyerere alleged

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Allegations that 14 members of the Tanzanian Army and five civilians planned to kill President Nyerere and overthrow the Government early last year have been outlined in a magistrate's court in Dar es Salaam, where proceedings are under way to commit the 19 to the High Court for trial on charges of treason.

The prosecution was launched last year but withdrawn. The 30 Tanzanians then charged were held in detention.

The charges have been revived after Kenya handed over one of the key figures in the alleged plot – Mr Hattie McGhee, a pilot, who escaped from jail and fled to Kenya last year. Kenya granted him political asylum, but withdrew it last November when Tanzania agreed to hand back the leaders of the 1982 Kenyan coup attempt, who fled to Tanzania in a hijacked military plane in August 1982.

More than 60 statements have been read in court so far. Some of them allege that the former Tanzanian minister, Mr Oscar Kambona, who lives in exile in London, visited Tanzania for a secret meeting in December 1982. But Mr Kambona says he was in hospital in London at the time.

Other statements said both Britain and the United States were ready to support the coup once it was successful.

Poll shows South Africa blacks oppose sanctions

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A survey financed by the US State Department has found that black workers in South Africa overwhelming reject the withdrawal of foreign capital and trade boycotts as a strategy to force the Government to abandon apartheid.

The findings coincide with a vigorous campaign being mounted by the disinvestment lobby in the United States. Already four states and 20 cities have passed by-laws which inhibit or prohibit investment in South Africa. The issue is also causing intensive debate in Britain and Europe.

The survey was conducted by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal. It tested the opinions of 551 black production workers in the industrial areas of [illegible], Natal and Port Elizabeth.

According to Professor Schlemmer, its main finding was that 75 per cent rejected disinvestment. But he adds that 60 per cent of those who took part in the survey felt their circumstances were deteriorating and 61 per cent said they were prepared to take political risks to try to improve them.

● *MINERS DIE: Two black* miners were killed and 160 were injured as unrest continued in South Africa's gold mines this weekend.

Police were called to the West Rand Consolidated mine near Krugersdorp, west of Johannesburg, and fired rubber bullets at 500 miners attacking each other with knives, steel pipes and stones. Two policemen were injured.

A spokesman for the mine's owners, Gencor, said the cause of the violence was not known.

Library bars soldier

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

A black South African Army officer was asked to leave the central city library in Pretoria because of a council rule that only blacks who have diplomatic status can use white municipal facilities. According to a member of the library staff, the incident "was quite humiliating".

The Pretoria City Council has embarrassed the Government already by closing a number of parks to blacks after campaigns by the white extremist Herstigte Nasionale and Conservative parties.

Mr [illegible] Bezuidenhout, spokesman for the Pretoria Corporation, said that under its by-laws the library was reserved for whites and for people working, living or at school in the Pretoria area.

SPECTRUM

ELECTION 84

As the American election campaign gathers momentum **Trevor Fishlock** begins a three-part report from the camp of Geraldine Ferraro who, despite a scandal-ridden start, is proving to be a popular, confident and astute running mate to Walter Mondale

The duchess from Queens



Vote-catcher: Geraldine Ferraro hammers home her ideas at a New York press conference

Geraldine Ferraro wakes at 4.30am in her suite in the Bel Coronado, a splendid Victorian pile of a hotel where, it is said, Mrs Simpson first met the Prince of Wales.

It is dark here on the Pacific coast, but Congresswoman Ferraro is no lie-abed at the laziest of times. She is, in any case, still on Atlantic time, three hours ahead, having left home in New York only yesterday and saying another farewell to her husband John Zaccaro.

She calls Eleanor Lewis, confidante and chief assistant and they go to the beach to watch the sunrise, shadowed by the secret service – those neatly-dressed pistol-packers who, as if rubbing their noses or sniffing snuff, whisper into cuff microphones as they track the movements of the woman codenamed Duster.

She and Walter Mondale are now into round two, the battle joined in greater earnest after the easier days of summer. Large crowds turn out for the history-making woman and bring their children to see her. Fathers hoist daughters to their shoulders. A reporter remarks: "My editor said to stick with her full-time, she's the best story of the campaign. Everything that woman does is history."

The financial disclosure storm was damaging, but many of her supporters think it was also a trial by ordeal she handled well. While some commentators sketched her political obituary, Ferraro showed she had what Londoners call bottle and what Americans call moxie – a certain courage, a refusal to be intimidated. She is, after all, a professional, confident and smart.

As a girl she was an American "princess", a doted-on daughter who knew what she wanted. Appointed an Assistant District Attorney by her cousin Nicholas Ferraro, the District Attorney and local politician, she made a reputation as a tough prosecutor in her home territory of Queens, New York.

Ferraro says she kept her maiden name for reasons of identity and as a tribute to her mother. When she sought office it seemed to have a more suitable ring than Zaccaro. As an ambitious and shrewd congresswoman, she made her way in a daunting, wheel-and-deal male world; a liberal, but with the strong conservative strain you would expect in a representative of conservative blue collar and middle-class Queens. House Speaker Tip O'Neill, with whom she forged a strong link, has said: "Some might say she's a pushy broad, but you have to be strong to succeed."

Ms Ferraro back from the beach reads the briefing book prepared by her staff. It sets out the campaigning ahead, views the local political landscape, assesses the previous day's campaign, notes her rivals' speeches and suggests emphasis in her own.

She puts on a red polkadot dress. Her clothing is earnestly discussed by newspaper fashion writers: "Does Ferraro dress for power? Can she be taken seriously in frills?" and other nonsense. She brushes her famous, obedient, businesswoman's thatch (her hairdresser has been heavily interviewed), puts on gold earrings and smudges shadow under her billiant green eyes. She has a face the camera loves. Photographers say it's a marvellous, rewarding face.

Her staff troop in at seven for the breakfast meeting. Of the main figures in her court, she knows only Eleanor Lewis really well. The others are mostly Mondale campaign people, hived-off to run the Ferraro show and, not surprisingly, because of the late-in-the-day team selection, the gears have not always meshed. Of course, there are tensions in any campaign team, with a lot of egos and adrenalin bubbling. It is like being backstage at an opera.

The Mondale and Ferraro campaigns, although nominally separate, are two sides of the same coin. They share offices in Washington and consult frequently to avoid crossed wires. Ms Ferraro was briefed intensively on Mr Mondale's views to avoid left-hand, right-hand trouble.

She is a good listener, receptive to advice. But there is no doubt that she is in charge. She is used to getting her way, a bit of a duchess, but breezy with it.

The people in her room are a slightly rumpled crew in their mid-to-late-thrities, a mixture of old and new campaign hands, political junkes, academics, lawyers: John Sasso, campaign manager; Charles Atkins, his deputy; Steven Engleberg, issues director; Fred Martin, speechwriter; Barbara Mason, senior policy adviser; Madeleine Albright, foreign policy adviser; and Francis O'Brien, press spokesman.

Mr Sasso, 36, chief of staff to the Governor of Massachusetts, did not know Ferraro before she became running-mate. Francis O'Brien, who looks Woody Allenish and wears a green leather tie, is a film producer and ex-Mondale staffer, recruited to the press job after the previous spokesman left in the financial furore, the candidate's and the teams' deep end.

After the meeting, Ms Ferraro talks by telephone to Mr Mondale and rounds off the first part of the morning with three radio interviews from her room. At 8am, button-bright, and in a let's-get-on-with-it mood, she is off in a motorcade, in a car throroughtly searched by agents. The procession is a Californian pageant: a stream of cars and buses containing candidate, aides, devoted footsoldiers, bodyguards, television crews and reporters hurrying along freeways, preceded and followed by large motorcycle policemen.

A television crew rides on an estate car tailboard, to film everything and be on the spot should anything happen to the candidate. They get extra pay for their discomfort.

The motorcade rolls up to a factory for the first photo tableau of the day. Cameramen jostle like members of an oversubscribed firing squad. Mikes-on-sticks jab the air and secret service men stare into the throng.

It is perfect: Ms Ferraro, among the lathes of working America, listening to a small-time industrialist deploring Reaganomics. Afterwards, she sits at a table for a talk with managers and workers. Watching this, policy adviser Barbara Mason says: "She's good when she's close to people. They can cross-examine her all they like. We have no fear of putting her out front, answering questions". The Ferraro people contrast the way President Reagan is insulated from press and people.

Donna and Laura Ferraro, the candidate's daughters, aged 22 and 18, watch the filming. Everyone likes them they are delightful, sunny girls and they look good on the platform when mother speaks. They and brother John, aged 21, are campaigning for their mother. Laura and John have taken time from their education and Donna has taken two months off from the Wall Street company where she works. "I couldn't sit still. I had to help out."

The Ferrarocade heads for San Diego airport and the campaign's chartered Boeing 727 for a two-hour flight to Oregon. The 125 seats are cramped and knee-numbing. The 12 secret service agents take off their jackets revealing braces, as well as belts, to support their holsters and radios.

Ms Ferraro talks to her aides. Laura Ferraro dons Sony Walkman earphones. There is a sudden canteen smell as scores of egg McMuffins, breakfast in a bun, are released to the reporters, whose fares are first class plus 50 per cent. A sack of bananas is opened, too. A secret service man puts a banana in his holster for a lark.

In Eugene, Oregon, we see a remarkable example of Geraldine Ferraro's impact, a touch of charisma. The town square is packed with an enthusiastic multi-racial crowd – not an engineered one – holding placards saying "Drop Ron, not bombs", "Geraldine, the working woman's heroine" and "Men for Ferraro". Men shout out "Gerry we love ya".

She swipes at Mr Reagan's policies and for interfering in religion, cheer-leading stoutly for Mr Mondale, and winning loud applause when she hits at the Republicans' "self-conscious Madison Avenue patriotism." She goes down well, although she could be a better speaker. Her New York delivery is too rapid and, like Mr Mondale, she swallows words at the ends of sentences, pulling the punches.

She walks through the crowd and people surge forward to shake hands, making the agents nervous. They have told her not to get too close. Still, Mrs Ferraro and the people love it. "Isn't she lovely" they say.

Now there's a press conference in a nearby hotel. Geraldine Ferraro stands alone, easily and confidently, no notes, no lectern, (she once said, in an English-murdering phrase: "I am not into coy").

She is asked how she can attack the Republicans as the party of the rich, when she and her husband are worth $3.8m? What is unfair, she says, turning the question, is that under Reagan, people like her are given too generous a tax break, while poorer people suffer. Then she evoked her humble origins. She is the daughter of an Italian immigrant, her widowed mother scrimped to school her, and she rose as lawyer and politician through hard work, true to the American Dream.

Francis O'Brien stage-whispers the command "bye" to her and she obediently ends the conference. Next stop, Spokane, Washington. A large crowd of supporters greets her. At the back there is a speckle of anti-abortion placards saying "Ferraro gives unborn babies the kiss of death" – the inevitable knocking she gets as a pro-choice Roman Catholic. The subject, like the finances, dogs her.

The hall is packed, with hundreds turned away. Ms Ferraro is a hit. People say "she's marvellous", her speech is loudly cheered. Her radiant daughters, sitting behind her, applaud as if they are hearing it for the first time. In the gallery above the stage a lugubrious agent cradles a submachine gun hidden in a bag.

At last, the Ferraros and entourage go off to dinner. Everyone is happy about the Ferraro-effect today. The crowds clearly warmed to her. Duster has oomph.

As they pick up their room keys, the Ferraro party and journalists receive coupons for a free drink, a free roundabout ride at the park, a free biscuit at Mrs Greenthumb's coffee shop, and a reminder that there is another early call for Air Ferraro in the morning.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Every morning I get a dozen or two leaked documents from the Ministry of Defence on my desk. Usually they are from Mr Heseltine, asking someone not to mention something to someone or other, so they go straight into the waste paper basket. But today I received something which made even me blink. I assume it is genuine. It certainly has the authentic ring.

Why I sunk the Belgrano
by Margaret Thatcher

I want to get one thing terribly clear. The Belgrano had to go. It was a hopelessly uneconomic battleship and there was no alternative to closing it down at once. The Belgrano had been losing money for, oh goodness knows how many years, and if I have said it once I have said it 1,000 times: we simply cannot go on pouring good money after bad, and the same goes for the Argentine Navy.

There is no secret about the facts.

The Belgrano was a huge, outmoded kind of ship.

It needed more than 1,000 men to run it.

Many of them belonged to different trade unions, all hopelessly disagreeing about wage structures.

When ships like this are kept going, it is simply out of irrational attachment to past traditions. But my goodness, Sir Robin, we were elected into office in order to cut our ties to the old inefficient past!

We had a clear mandate to close down the Belgrano. No, not to sink it.

"Sink" is an emotive word. It is true that the Belgrano proved inoperable before we could privatize it, and in the process slipped to the ocean floor, where I may say it has caused absolutely no trouble at all. But what we were doing was closing it down.

There has been a lot of argument about which direction the Belgrano was heading. Some say it was heading towards the Falklands, some say it was heading home and some even say that it had been heading back and forth for days. Well, goodness gracious me, a ship that goes backwards and forwards, not sure where it is heading, is what I call an unproductive ship.

No wonder we closed it down.

It is also said that our redundancy scheme could have been more generous. But hundreds of Argentine sailors took immediate retirement for ever, and the rest have all been redeployed in other parts of the Argentine economy. What is ungenerous about that?

You know, what annoys *me* most in all this is the suggestion that we have something to hide. I have always said that if something cannot pay its way, it should be eliminated. There has never been any secret about this. That is why the Belgrano had to go.

That is why, Jimmy, I am so keen to get the mining industry making a profit. Not just the mines, but steel, docks, railways and everything. As soon as they start paying their way, we shall have the extra income we need to pay for the vast sums we are pouring into our programme to rebuild the Falkland Islands.

You know, sometimes people ask why it is that if the Falklands are making such a tremendous loss, I don't close them down at once – give them the Belgrano treatment, as *it were*.

Questions like this simply make me tremendously cross.

There's more to life than just profit and loss, you know. These communities in the Falkland Islands were *people* to whom we owed loyalty and support, beyond a mere matter of economics. Generations of them had worked in terrible conditions to evolve their own way of life, and we could not just stand by and see their livelihood collapse.

No, *not* like the miners. The miners are quite different. Goodness me, will nobody ever understand? The miners are enemies of England. They are trying to destroy all we stand for. They are Argentine in all but name.

That is why I have ordered out a Task Force to sink and destroy all unprofitable coal mines, under Admiral MacGregor.

Now, I want to hear nothing more about the Belgrano affair. I have just explained it. There is nothing more to be said.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: Agriculture

Not pig ignorant



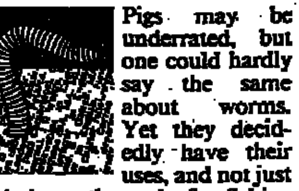
Pigs on the whole get a rotten press. It is not their fault that they look the way they do, and they are not nearly as smelly or dirty as many people think.

P. G. Wodehouse, at least, had the sense to make a pig the heroine of some of his greatest works, and George Orwell shrewdly concluded that, if animals ever managed to throw off the human yoke, it would be pigs that came out on top in the struggle for power.

The view that pigs are highly intelligent animals is supported by a recent study by the Institute of Animal Physiology, at Babraham, near Cambridge. In order to test animals' reactions to the noise, discomfort and stress of being transported to market, the institute developed a machine consisting of a pen, which could be tilted in all directions and generating a noise of 80 decibels.

Pigs quickly learnt to press a panel with their snouts to switch the machine off. They were particularly prompt to do so after a large meal or when the vibrations increased. After exposure to the machine, they also learned to switch off a recording of the noise, even when there was no movement.

The worm returns



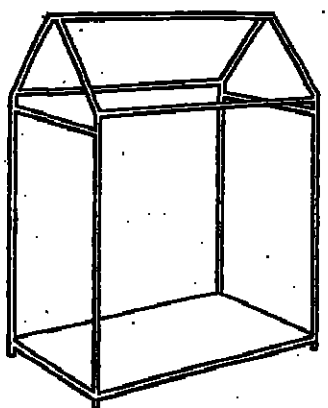
Pigs may be underrated, but one could hardly say the same about worms. Yet they decidedly have their uses, and not just as bait on the end of a fishing hook.

Dr Clive Edwards, of the entomology department at Rothamsted experimental station, has recently been given a one year grant by the Bowater group to develop ways of using earthworms to break down waste paper pulp solids and convert them into such useful materials as planting compost and peat substitute.

Dr Edwards has also been commissioned by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to study the potential of earthworms as test organisms in assessing whether mud dredged from canals and rivers is suitable for landfill.

Plastic greenhouse

For some amateur growers, over-ripe crops are not so much the problem as getting them to ripen at all. Mr Louis Vasbenter, of Seaford, Sussex, thinks he has the answer in the shape of a plastic greenhouse.

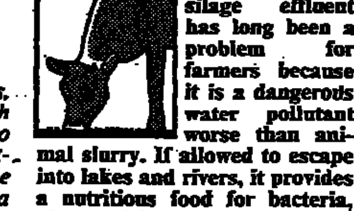


Warming up: the newest greenhouse, in plastic.

Among the advantages he claims for it over a conventional glasshouse, apart from being a lot cheaper, are that it keeps the earth warmer in winter, creates a sticky humid atmosphere on which plants thrive and is fitted with reversible slots for ventilation and to allow natural irrigation when it rains.

A Devon company, Q Garden, has also come up with an alternative to the conventional glasshouse, in the form of an aluminium frame covered with flexible PVC. It is intended particularly for domestic grow-bags and provides protection not only from the elements but from dogs, cats, birds and children.

Useful effluent



The disposal of silage effluent has long been a problem for farmers because it is a dangerous water pollutant worse than animal slurry. If allowed to escape into lakes and rivers, it provides a nutritious food for bacteria, algae and fungi which use up the oxygen in the water at the expense of other forms of life.

Staff at the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, in Aberdeen, have concluded that the effluent will nourish other things besides algae and bacteria and that, instead of throwing it away, the best way to dispose of it is to feed it to cattle. The animals often prefer it to water, and 20 litres provide the energy equivalent of one kilogram of barley, as well as containing valuable ingredients like calcium, phosphorus and potassium.

Soft option

Not so long ago it was accepted that the soil in fields where crops were grown needed to be turned and aerated every year. Ploughing has become unfashionable, however, as farmers have burnt the straw and stubble, run a cultivator over the surface, and drilled the seed within a few days of harvesting.

Now, it seems, ideas are changing again. At least one large farming group has said it intends to go back to ploughing this autumn, and the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering has warned farmers of the risk of excessive soil compaction by the tyres of heavy machinery



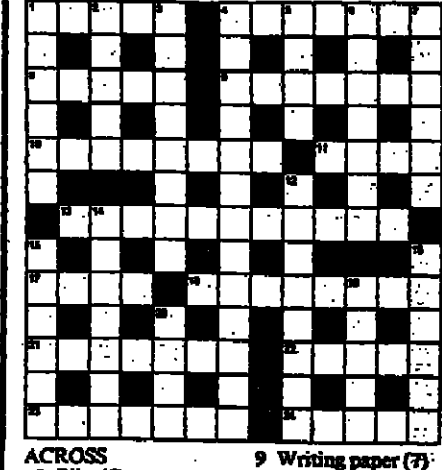
Ploughing: over-compacting causes damage

It might all seem obvious enough, but soil mechanics is a complex subject, and the reaction of soil to various forms of implement has been studied surprisingly little. The modern mouldboard plough, after centuries of development, is mechanically strong and efficient, but knowledge of its interaction with the soil, and what it does to the soil it inverts, can best be described as empirical, the institute says.

The gist of it is that, while soil should not be compressed too heavily, it can be damaged by excessive rupture or disintegration from being churned up too violently. That should give competitors in the world ploughing championships, in Lincolnshire later this year, something to think about

John Young

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 453)



ACROSS
1 Bike (5)
4 Tire out (7)
8 Spartan serf (5)
9 Writing paper (7)
10 Not official (8)
11 Duty register (4)
13 Flirting man (11)
17 Askew (4)
18 Repeal (8)
21 Use (7)
22 Inactive (5)
23 Outskirts (7)
24 Afterwards (5)

DOWN
1 Joint inheritor (6)
2 Mohammed successor (5)
3 Wholly (8)
4 Francis I Palace (13)
5 Car (4)
6 US postcode (7)
7 Secure affection (6)
12 Monument (8)
14 Cross-country runner (7)
15 Swindle (6)
16 More suitable (6)
19 Attentive (5)
20 Midcalf skirt (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

هكذا من الاصل

MONDAY PAGE

Dreams do come true

Shirley Lowe meets a mother of six on a Welsh estate whose first novel is an international best-seller

Photograph: Leighton Collins.



Elaine Crowley at home: A novel and a small fortune, thanks to redundancy

Six years ago, Elaine Crowley, a middle-aged wife and mother living in an estate of glum, cement-clad semis in Port Talbot, South Wales, wrote a short story about a middle-aged wife and mother who writes a best-seller, makes a great deal of money, dyes her hair blonde and returns to her village in triumph and a swanky pale blue Mercedes.

It has turned out to be Mrs Crowley's own story exactly, except that she has not dyed her hair blonde and she cannot drive. Her first novel, one of those blockbusting, too-heavy-to-hold-up-in-bed family sagas concerning the fortunes of the rich Kilgorans up at the castle and the poor O'Haras at the gate, during the time of the Irish potato famine, is to be published on Thursday. Already her publisher has sold the paperback rights for £67,000, the largest amount ever paid to a British publisher for a first novel, and Doubleday in New York has advanced £40,000 for a two-book contract.

"But what are you doing to *do* with all that money?" friends and neighbours and reporters keep asking Mrs Crowley, and she replies cheerfully that she intends doing nothing at all. Sitting in her small back garden, a lovingly reared profusion of colour, she says that she likes being there, between the mountains and the sea, within walking distance of her church, library and friends, that all the posher houses in Port Talbot

The book turned out to be Mrs Crowley's own story exactly

are up the hill and have scrappy little back yards rather than proper gardens. This has been a good house in which to bring up a family and she doesn't see any point in leaving it.

"David, my husband, is 64 now and I'm 57 and we don't want to start climbing up steps at our ages", she says briskly. "I can't drive a car, I've got masses of clothes, we've already put in gas central heating and really, the thing I've liked about the money is being able to pay off Sean's overdraft without having to think about it."

Sean is 21, an art student, the youngest of Elaine's six children who have all grown up to have satisfactory careers in medicine, teaching, the law, journalism and town planning. The best time in her life was when she had her babies, says Mrs Crowley, even though she sometimes felt, like the heroine in her short story, that she'd like to get out and do something astonishingly successful to show them she's more than just their mother.

"It was 'Mammy, where are my school socks?' and 'Mammy, what's for dinner?' and when I said, 'Oh, for God's sake, stop Mammying me...' one of them would always come back with: 'Oh, Mrs Crowley?'"

Now, her children have left home ("Ah, just look at this room, it's so sad. Tom had the walls painted brown with yellow spots and there were posters everywhere...") and Elaine works at the battered, painted wooden desk in the bedroom where the children used to struggle with their homework. "I'm so lucky," she says. "I had nothing to do except sit and knit for the grandchildren and now this has happened. And to be paid for it, as well..."

It was not, of course, that easy. None of her life has been easy and she appears to have enjoyed it all. She was born in Dublin and left shcool at 14 to be apprenticed to a tailor, because her father had consumption and couldn't afford to keep her at school. "I don't think I felt deprived. I don't think any of us had any idea about what we wanted to do with our lives at that age."

She joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service inadvertently, when she was 19. "Me and my friend Mona were madly in love with these fabulous looking brothers; they were absolutely gorgeous and wore trenchcoats and trilby hats and we followed them everywhere, hoping to be noticed".

They spotted an advert for the ATS in a women's magazine and decided that if they joined up and came back to Dublin looking like the model, in a sexy uniform with their hair swept into a glamorous bang and their lips a vivid red, the brothers would be bowled over. The uniforms were like horse blankets, the brothers failed to be impressed, but Mona and Elaine were in the Army now. Elaine stayed there until 1962, first as a physical training instructor and then as an army wife, after her marriage to David Crowley, a warrant officer gunnery expert in the Royal Artillery.

Following her husband, she had two babies in Wales, two in England, one in Egypt and one in Germany. "Of course I didn't mind moving around. I thought I was terribly lucky to get to Egypt and we were all young wives, madly in love with our husbands and happily rearing our children." Elaine set up home in Port Talbot, her husband's home town, to provide a stable school base for the children, just before David retired from the Army to take a job in local government. "The boys were at that age when they are always growing out of football boots and eating a couple of loaves between meals and I had to find a part-time job."

She became an Avon lady and, that first Christmas, made enough to buy daughter Pat a suede coat. "I wasn't a good saleswoman because I hated selling to people who I knew couldn't afford to buy. And then, you do feel more or less obliged to buy your own samples." After that she was relief dinner helper at a comprehensive school and went on to a £5-a-week job as a sleeping-bag worker for Ladybird.

"You sat on a machine from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon and were expected to put up your hand if you wanted to go to the lavatory. I told them I stopped doing *that* when I left school, but I liked working there, the smell of the materials, the lovely colours and textures, and I only packed it in because my eyesight wasn't too good and it was getting to be a hell of a job to thread the needle."

She went to work, on a computer, in the personnel department of British Steel and, as the company started laying off workers rather than taking them on, Elaine was one of the first to apply for the firm's voluntary redundancy scheme, 10 years ago. She had a lump sum of £1,500, £19 a month and

She works at the old battered desk where her children did their homework

the first free time in her life. So, she wrote an article about the joys of redundancy, the luxury of not having to cram a week's household chores into a weekend, not rushing home from work each evening to find the family waiting around the dining room table like hungry birds, and she sold it to *Annabel* magazine for £15. "I thought, 'That's it, I'm made, I'm a journalist'. But, almost every thing I wrote after that came back with a rejection slip."

Elaine persevered. She joined a writers' circle in Swansea, won prizes and began a novel (she is now rewriting it and it will be published as her second book). About that time, the marriage of one of her daughters broke up and she came home to work as a teacher, leaving Elaine to look after three-year-old David, as well as her own teenagers.

Elaine has never said she knew she'd be able to write "if only she had the time". She wrote when she didn't have the time, in the sitting room, across from her husband and the television set after preparing and clearing up the family dinner; in the garden, watching over David in his paddling pool. "I'd say, 'Just be quiet for five minutes. Nan is going to write a book and she might be famous'."

It took her four years to write her first book, putting down the scenes as they came into her head and when she had the time. "Sometimes I'll write or type for half an hour, then I'll wash up a few cups and do a bit of weeding, but it's all there, in my mind." Her family were encouraging, buying dictionaries and being being prepared to listen.

"When Thomas was courting, he'd let himself in at midnight and I'd grab him and say: 'Hey, listen to this...' I have to have an audience, to hear it read aloud." She picked her agent with a pin – luckily piercing the professionals who deal with writers such as Dick Francis and Maeve Binchey – and, since then, she has enjoyed the frothy success of her short-story heroine; the telephone calls from New York at prime time, the chic London lunches with her publisher, the celebrity interviews.

She is pleased with the money as the ultimate confirmation that she is a writer but can't really come to terms with the amount. "Really, you'd want to see all those £1 notes laid out on the floor before you'd believe it, wouldn't you?"

Dreams of Other Days *by Elaine Crowley, to be published by Century Publishing Co on September 27, price £9.95.*

Birth of a new role for men

The Family Planning Association begins a campaign next week to engage men in issues which, although fundamentally linked to birth control, go much further and are more challenging.

The Men Too project is a step towards acknowledging that a critical gap has widened between men and women in the 20 years since the Pill first became available in Britain. Men have to be won back to the point where they feel totally involved in some of life's most important questions.

Television public announcements will be screened, promoting the idea that contraception involves men too, and young stars such as Gordon Sinclair, the lead in *Gregory's Girl*, have been brought in to help deliver the message.

Since the advent of the Pill, a wealth of information and advice has been provided for women. But family planning authorities, among others, now admit that this emphasis has largely ignored the man's responsibility for birth control.

Two other related issues have also emerged: divorce statistics show that long-term relationships between the sexes have been increasingly prone to breakdown and, according to current research, men may be less able to cope with many of the stresses they now face.

The stereotype image of the "macho" man has begun to fracture. Wide-ranging research shows that such life crises as divorce and widowhood may affect men more profoundly than women, emotionally and physically. Without women, men have higher rates of heart disease, insanity and suicide. Yet today, three times as many women divorce their husbands as men divorce their wives.

At first sight, the FPA's Men Too project seems to be adding to the male's troubles rather than reducing them. The reverse, however, is one object of the exercise.

The year-long campaign is intended to persuade more men of all ages to take an equal share of the responsibility for their personal and sexual relationships as individuals, as partners, as husbands and as parents.

In marriage and other partnerships, the FPA advocates sharing the demands of emotional well-being, sexual health, and the planning of children. Its campaign will call for new attitudes on infertility, childbirth, and learning to be a parent.

Men have felt excluded from many of these issues in recent years. Family planning clinics are almost exclusively the territory of women – less than 2 per cent of clinic visitors are male. Fifteen times more money is spent on researching new methods of birth control for women than on methods for men.

"Perhaps women have not wanted men to be involved, or have not felt men were interested; possibly men have been glad not to be involved", says Dr Michael Smith, FPA honorary chief medical officer.

In a foreword to the recently-published *Choices In Contraception* by Zandria Pauncefort, the association's information director, Dr Smith says: "Since most contraceptive methods are now aimed at women, over the past 20 years it is generally men who have been excluded fom the choice.

"But growing numbers of men especially mature men, worried about the long-term effects of the Pill or other methods for their partners, are now wanting to be involved in the contraceptive decision-taking."

The scare of last autumn, which linked the Pill to cancer, caused tremendous shock waves among the public and the professionals. Although the two medical studies which caused the panic have not been substantiated, the safety of the Pill remains under some suspicion.

"The lack of communication and understanding between many men and women damages their ability to share the responsibilities arising from sexuality, including family planning says Kaye Wellings, one of the Men Too organizers.

"They contribute significantly to breakdowns of personal relationships and marriages, and to the more than 20,000 unintended pregnancies that occur in Britain each year."

Much of the campaign is being directed towards teenage youths who have grown

"A lack of understanding between men and women damages their ability to share sexual responsibilities"

up expecting their girlfriends to take the Pill, and who have little knowledge or interest in male contraception.

Family planning clinics will make themselves more welcoming and accessible to men. Teaching programmes are being planned with the help of the Health Education Council, and the cooperation of schools and voluntary organizations is being sought. The FPA will stage a national conference on the theme next March.

Women will be encouraged to show their partners that they prefer a masculine man, not a "macho" man, and to discuss contraception with them. The FPA hopes to emphasize the need for five key qualities – trust, caring, openness, flexibility and sharing – which it believes are vital to healthy relationships.

It is hoped that the campaign, even if only partly successful, will reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies in Britain, and free women from the anxieties which are inevitably linked to the Pill. It will, according to the FPA, strengthen the barriers against sexually transmitted disease, and restore to men a right to be involved in the choices of contraception. It may even begin to bridge that gap between the sexes that so often seems one of the widest gulfs of all.

Thomson Prentice

TALKBACK

From Sir Reginald Murley, Consulting Suite, Wellington Hospital, Wellington Place London, NW8

Alison Miller is to be congratulated on her Wednesday Page article on breast cancer (September 12); but she errs in suggesting that most of the treatment she describes has only recently become available. While agreeing that the firmly entrenched attitudes of some surgeons should be criticized, it is worthy of note that British surgical practice has been much in advance of that in the United States.

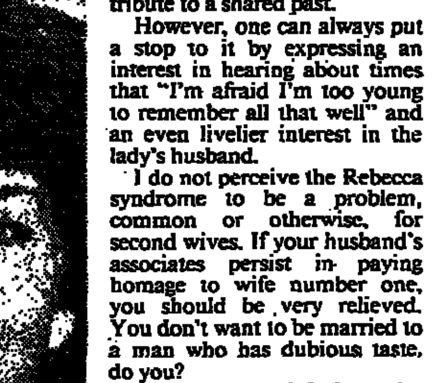
Some 60 years ago, the late Sir Geoffrey Keynes, following his experience with radium treatment in unfavourable breast cancers, began to practise conservative surgery and abandoned radical mastectomy. His results were published in a succession of papers between 1927 and 1937, attracting considerable interest as well as some vilification. Immediately after the Second World War there was an opportunity to review Keynes's experience at St Bartholomew's Hospital and to compare it with other methods of treatment. While undertaking that research, and before publication of the results, I became convinced that there was no justification for radical surgery. I did my last such operation in 1952.

One of the patients described by Alison Miller is reported as saying that 16 years ago radical mastectomy was "the only treatment for breast cancer", but this is not so. Indeed, a nationwide survey of 600 fellows of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland at that time showed that only 54 per cent still favoured the radical operation, and that more than half of even those surgeons practised a more limited and less mutilating procedure.

In the United States, for a variety of reasons, there was greater delay in abandoning radical surgery. Dr George Crile Jr, of Cleveland Clinic, was a great protagonist of the Keynesian philosophy and did much to spread the message in the United States. But he was often opposed by much more bitter and sustained surgical "flak" than was ever experienced in this country. The final breakthrough in America was undoubtedly when the wives of a president and a vice-president both developed breast cancer in the early 1970s. For the first time, women all over that country realized that there were alternatives to radical surgery, so that well-informed consumer pressure brought much-needed change.

Though the United States lagged behind Britain I would suggest that there is no reason for complacency even in this country. I would firmly encourage every woman who may find herself in this unhappy situation thoroughly to cross-examine her family doctor and surgeon before agreeing to any seemingly distasteful line of treatment. Also in these days of powerful chemotherapy let each patient remember that it is not only the surgeons she may need to question.

How every second wife can have a first-class marriage



PENNY PERRICK

Tom Wolfe's idea of a second wife was somebody called The New Cookie, a sizzling new influence in her husband's life who restored his jaded spirits by taking him to discos and spending all his money.

That was *my* idea of a second wife too, which is why I became one. Actually, it was even my idea of a *first* wife right up until the day of my first wedding.

You may think it pure carelessness on my part but twice I have married men who I thought were pining for a New Cookie and twice I discovered that, what they really wanted was something far more industrious. I think it is fate's way of telling me that I had better keep my nose in close proximity to the grindstone since the only money likely to come my way is my own salary cheque.

But although the delicious role of New Cookie was never to be mine, I am still rather alarmed that a book called *Second Wife, Second Best?* is published as part of a series called Overcoming Common Problems, alongside *No More Headaches* and *Herpes: What to do when you have it.*

I am not a Common Problem. Like every other second wife, I inhabit that bumpy area somewhere between Tom Wolfe's account of the disco dazzler and terminal distress.

Second Wife, Second Best? is the result of a survey conducted among 200 second wives who volunteered to answer a questionnaire concerning their marital condition. It decisively confirms my theory that people who take part in surveys are life's little grumblers.

Those of us who are more or less contented with our lot are too busy having an enjoyable time to answer questions such as "If you have been both a first wife and a second wife, what would you say were the differences between the two situations?" This is Question 106 in the survey. I have tried to think of a significant answer to that one and all I can come up with is: "I was younger the first time".

I am certainly not denying that second wives have to cope with some pretty tricky circumstances but any womanwith the least bit of spunk should be able to manage.

One difficult area, I have found, is the degree of possessiveness shown by one's husband's friends and relations. One can't really blame them. If there has been quite a lengthy gap between his marriages, they will have got used to having him around to fill that useful function known as a A Spare Man and may resent a second wife for inconveniently taking him out of circulation.

Nevertheless, it is quite annoying if one's brand new sister-in-law spends an entire family lunchtime with one's husband, going down memory lane with him and giving him frequent little sisterly kisses in tribute to a shared past.

However, one can always put a stop to it by expressing an interest in hearing about times that "I'm afraid I'm too young to remember all that well" and an even livelier interest in the lady's husband.

I do not perceive the Rebecca syndrome to be a problem, common or otherwise, for second wives. If your husband's associates persist in paying homage to wife number one, you should be very relieved. You don't want to be married to a man who has dubious taste, do you?

Since the belief is quite prevalent that men always choose the same sort of woman, I would not care to be married to anyone whose previous wife was generally considered to be a mean old bat.

The second wives in the survey moaned about their stepchildren a lot but, as in so much else in their lives, they had just struck unlucky.

Where I live, charming stepchildren are thick on the ground and my own eldest stepson is so enchanting that my unattached female friends make frequent phone calls to find out whether "he's started to get interested in older women yet."

Nor should second wives feel slighted at not having shared their husbands' early struggles and triumphs. It is possible that had they met them 20 years previously, they wouldn't have taken to them at all, so they *should be grateful that their first* encounter took place only after their husbands had shaken down into suave middle age.

Or, as one of my husband's nicest old friends said to me: "It's so clever of you to have married Frank when you did, at a time when he must be well over the male menopause."

Second Wife, Second Best? *by Glynnis Walker, The Sheldon Press, £2.95.*

I'm all in favour of a throwaway lifestyle

Professor Laurie Taylor, a victim of overcrowded bookshelves, writes wistfully, "If only books went off", so that once past their "read by" date, you could throw them out with no regrets, just like ancient pots of yoghurt.

But books do carry a "read by" date even though it may not manifest itself in mouldy bindings and mottled pages. Certain novels, such as *Fear of Flying* and *La Bâtarde*, are now way past their expiry date. If they are still on your shelves unread, you may as well sling them out since you will certainly never get around to reading them now.

Films carry an invisible "see by" date and it is now far too late to see *The Deerhunter* and *Gone with the Wind*, although *Les Enfants du Paradis* and *Some Like It Hot* are almost everlasting, like Longlife milk.

Politicians have a "notice by" date, which means that if you have neglected to take heed of Sir Ian Gilmour, Shirley Williams and Enoch Powell, it would be a waste of time to start now.

Acquaintances have a "see by" factor. If you haven't kept in touch with that amusing family you met in Tuscany in 1982, throw out the piece of paper with their address scrawled on it – it is past its prime.

My grateful thanks to Professor Taylor for first suggesting the "read by" theory. Rigorously applied to all areas of life, it can rid it of a surprising amount of mental and physical clutter.

THE TIMES DIARY

Second front

Are the Russians trying to influence the presentation of a VE Day exhibition at the Imperial War Museum next May? That, or something, is certainly worrying Lord Gowrie's Office of Arts and Libraries. The Soviet military attaché rang the museum's director, Alan Borg, last week offering assistance with the fortieth anniversary exhibition. A mole tells me that an internal memo has now appeared in the OAL suggesting it ask the Foreign Office whether a Russian contribution would be "embarrassing". Borg, who is keen to be lent examples of Russian equipment of the time, plans to meet the attaché this week to find out exactly what kind of assistance the Russians have in mind.

Prime time

Calman's Everyman was far too charitable to Mrs Thatcher in his cartoon on *The Times* front page last Thursday. What the wicked BBC actually played during her Jimmy Young interview on Wednesday was "What Kind of Fool am I?" and "The Fool on the Hill".



Checked out

You are only as good as your next six course dinner at London's Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane. In July, general manager Peter Eyssens was being fêted at the Hotel of the Year awards. Not only had he won the top prize, he had secured the Grosvenor House as venue for the ceremony. Today he is out of a job, having left "by mutual consent". Successor Matt Buccianti is the hotel's third general manager in two years. It cannot be an easy job; owner Lord Forte's headquarters are just upstairs.

Nuked

No chance of the Tories going down the Lib/Lab road to unilateralism: witness the treatment meted out to Bruce Fraser on Saturday when he attempted to set up a Conservative CND. Right-wingers packed the meeting, elected their own men to key posts, and, having voted to affiliate to CND, passed a motion undertaking to work within it for "the multilateral abandonment of nuclear weapons and continued support for Nato until the destruction of the Soviet Empire". Fraser stormed from the meeting, but it is hard to feel sorry for him. In August he told an apparent supporter in a letter since passed to this column that he believed that TACT, an earlier attempt by CND supporters to set up a unilateralist group within the Tory party, had failed because its founder was not a Conservative party member. Forewarned, Fraser, a CND member for at least two years, conveniently joined the Conservatives in June.

BARRY FANTONI



'I hear that stocks of Belgrano replies will last until next year'

Golf slink

Obsessed as ever with security, officials at Shannon Airport were naturally concerned to find a big red bag of golfclubs left on the tarmac the other day. It had not been claimed by any of the passengers on the Aer Lingus flight to London, packed with EEC finance ministers who had been meeting in nearby Dromoland Castle. Finally an air hostess made an urgent appeal. Who should slink up from his seat but a shamefaced Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the ultra security-conscious Bank of England.

Flight and fight

When it comes to tricks and propaganda, British Airways and British Caledonian leave the political parties in the shade. They are doing battle at all the party conferences to woo MPs to their respective causes. BCal's big coup so far is to have snapped up all internal teletext advertising for the Tory conference while BA was leisurely booking it for the less important Liberal, Labour and SDP affairs. BA, however, stole a march on BCal at the SDP conference not only by slipping quietly into the hall one night to leave glossy propaganda on every seat, but by importing air hostesses to charm the delegates. BCal retaliated by taking its own glamour girls to Bournemouth for the Liberal assembly; its directors will be at Blackpool for Labour next week and its chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, at Brighton for the Tories. That's when the talons will be out in earnest. Also there will be BA's Lord King.

PHS

Ken Livingstone, in conversation with Tariq Ali, urges Kinnock and Co to get out of the House and reconvert the party's lost supporters by conducting a national teach-in

How Labour can win

In 1983 we lost an election in the middle of mass unemployment, with a radical manifesto and against an unashamedly right-wing Tory government. How would you analyse this defeat?

We put forward social-democratic policies, in some instances of a souped-up variety. The difference between our manifesto and that of the SDP was only a matter of degree, especially on the economic policies needed to pull out of the present crisis. The fine print of our manifesto was much more radical, but what the public heard was mainly the interpretations of Shore and Hattersley. The SDP would borrow £8bn, Shore wanted to borrow £11bn. It was all deeply unconvincing. Potential Labour voters have a much sharper understanding of the economy than many activists realize. They could see that the weak and watered-down economic policies which Shore presented were simply not going to work.

People know that, unless Labour tackles the existing concentration of wealth, funding the programme of good things we wish to do involves tax increases. They were unconvinced by Labour, and many of them (including half of the unemployed) didn't come out to vote. Some did vote Tory, impressed by a "firm leadership" in striking contrast to our disarray. What this election shows is that a long period is needed to put across arguments before they begin to bear fruit. I don't think that if we had managed to put Tony Benn in command in February or March, the results would have been all that different. Our policies have to be argued for. That is why we need a leader who spends the bulk of his time not in Parliament, but campaigning on how we intend to end unemployment. He should turn up for Question Time, but not spend his nights in the House. Instead the party should lay on two or three meetings a week throughout the country.

How do you explain the fact that a plurality of skilled workers (39 per cent) voted for the Tories, whereas only 35 per cent voted Labour?

I think that the working-class Tory vote is triggered by a number of interrelated mechanisms. Where the majority are still in work, where you have a skilled working-class community and where they've bought their own homes, they are better off. Those who live in rented accommodation are not better off. I think this is what amplifies working-class conservatism, but its roots are much deeper and probably more profound in Britain than elsewhere in Europe. These related to the impact of colonialism and imperialism on the formation of working-class consciousness.

Our working class grew out of colonialism. The skilled craft unions of the last century benefited enormously from Britain's imperial role. This division still colours the modern Labour movement. If you look at the divisions in the TUC, you find that the skilled craft unions that grew out of the Empire are the extreme right of the movement.

In these conditions it is hardly surprising that the Falklands war benefited the Tories in working-class communities. Even though a shift to the Tories was discernible before that conflict, the victory itself consolidated the trend. If you look at the local council elections that took place in London during the war, there was an actual swing to Labour in wards with a substantial Irish, black or unskilled working-class community. In areas where there was a more traditional, settled, white working class, our vote collapsed by up to a half. In Hornchurch and Hayes the vote crumbled. The same pattern was repeated in the general election.

Therefore at this election, even though people say that the Falklands war took place a year ago and that voters weren't thinking of the South Atlantic when they voted, I think that deep cultural and political attitudes, going back a hundred years or more, were freshly awakened during the war.

Healey's and Kinnock's references to the Falklands war during the closing stages of this campaign were not just belated, but sounded phoney. The time to have opposed was when the war was begun. I think Labour's decision to back Thatcher in the South Atlantic was a crucial error, and we have paid the price. Opposition would not have automatically ensured that we won, but at least we would have countered the prevailing mood and maintained ideological bridgeheads which would have been invaluable later.

Do you think that the present electoral system is patently undemocratic? The majority of voters did not vote for the Tories, but we have a Conservative government with a 144-seat majority.

In principle I have always been in favour of proportional representation. By this I mean something like the German system, where over half the members of parliament are directly elected, and a topping-up then operates on the basis of the actual votes received by different parties. I would simply insist that the topping-up would have to be of defeated candidates, on the basis of the highest vote downwards. Otherwise you give too much power to the party bureaucracy.

What would you see as the major planks of a credible socialist economic policy which could be implemented by a left government in this country?

I think we could see a left government before this decade is over, and it is therefore a realistic question. The first argument we have to get across is that we need to control the flow of capital.

This means curbing the speculators in the City of London. Providing you use the terminology of people's everyday experiences and not some turgid economic jargon, you can win back the lost voters. It shouldn't be difficult to explain to working people that a Labour government intends to use the billion pounds a month that currently leave the country to rebuild the economy and the welfare state. Every audience I have addressed has responded overwhelmingly in favour of such a suggestion. Ironically even the Institute of Bankers was not unfavourable to the idea when I spoke there recently.

It will be necessary to create state monopolies based on workers' control and workers' self-management, and to move qualitatively away from the dreadful existing examples, totally unresponsive to consumers, which are responsible for the hostility to public enterprise that undoubtedly exists.

Now, everyone will say the opinion polls show that nobody wants nationalization, but we can't as a political party abdicate our responsibility and rely on opinion polls to guide us throught the next general election. We've got to go out and convince people.

The whole of the party leadership needs to be driven out of Parliament, if necessary with cattle prods since they find it a very attractive place, and forced to stomp up and down the country talking to ordinary people and trying to convince them. This is their real job. You can't win the ideological battle for these policies in the space of an election campaign. Thatcher won in 1979 partly because, for four whole years, she had conducted a national teach-in with the help of key sectors of the Establishment. We now need to do something similar.

The details of implementing our policies have clearly not been worked out. When we took over the Greater London Council, we had already discussed a lengthy blueprint of what was needed and what we were going to do. This enabled many of the new left-wing councillors to have the commitment to implement policies and the confidence to argue for them, in the face of near-universal hostility.

The Labour Party needs to do this for itself on a national scale. I don't think I've ever seen anything as depressing as the last election campaign, when so many Labour leaders, in the middle of arguments with the Tories, suddenly realized that their policies didn't add up and crumbled in front of the TV cameras. It was embarrassing.

You advised party activists not to get sidetracked by internal wranglings, but to employ their energies in marginal seats.

The broad role of the left within the party is to focus on the 120 or possibly 140 seats that we must win from the Tories. That is where a dramatic transformation of the Parliamentary Labour Party will come from.

It is a real danger on the British left, and not just in the Labour Party, that because it can be such fun abusing each other, we devote a vast amount of time to this sport. No one on the other side of the class divide would waste so much time on whether the Duke of Norfolk should be removed or punished in some way for upsetting the government in a House of Lords division. They prefer to surge on and smash the next trade union they can lay their hands on. We have to work out which are the really big prizes, and go for them. There is nobody who is so perfect in their political record that you can say you support them one hundred per cent.

How do you see the miners' strike?

The mood around the miners' strike is totally different from that in 1974, because these are totally different times. 1972 and 1974 came at the culmination of a 25-year world boom. Workers had developed a lot of confidence and expected full employment and a rising standard of living; then they saw the Heath government challenge a lot of the things they had taken for granted, and they reacted quite firmly and eventually defeated it.

The lesson that the Tories drew was that they would have to be much better prepared the next time. They spent the whole of the mid-1970s on a propaganda campaign to convince people that we had to rein in the trade unions and cut back the welfare state – and in this they were echoed by many key people on Labour's front bench. So they won the intellectual ground; they won the hearts and minds of a substantial proportion of the population to the view that these things now had to be done. And from the point of view of the Tory Party they do have to be done, given the change in the nature of the world economy and the problems of British capital. They can't avoid making those sorts of attacks on organized labour.

Mrs Thatcher was defeated by the miners in 1980 over the question of pit closures. She admitted it. But now they've planned for it; they've opened up the British market to Polish coal imports; they've brought key people into the police force, in the shape of the former boss of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Sir Kenneth Newman, and others; they've continued the propaganda campaign in the press, which reached a frenzied peak against Arthur Scargill last October; and they've brought in MacGregor, with a track record of getting rid of half the jobs in the steel industry, to do the same job for coal.

It is an open provocation. They wish to break the miners because they know that it will demoralize every trade unionist in struggle. If the miners can be broken, anyone can be broken – that's how it will be perceived. And if the miners are broken, there will be a victory celebration by this Government.

They will crow about it, they will talk about restoring the damage done by the 1980 defeat of Thatcher by the miners. That is why a lot of trade unions, after some reluctance, are now coming in and rallying round. They know that if the miners go down, they will all be substantially damaged. There is a key difference. Capital has prepared for this strike in a way that it hasn't prepared since the General Strike.

This is an edited extract from Who's Afraid of Margaret Thatcher? *published by Verso on Thursday, £2.95.*

Robert Fisk on the implications of the mounting Lebanese resistance

Turn of the tide but not only Israel will suffer

Tyre, Southern Lebanon

There were two quite appalling slaughters in Lebanon last Thursday. The world seemed interested in only one of them – the suicide bombing of the American embassy in East Beirut – although the scene of carnage in Israeli-occupied Southern Lebanon, where militiamen had carried out a massacre of their own, was equally terrible.

It was also just as relevant, for Israel's occupation of Southern Lebanon, and America's refusal to condemn that occupation, was probably the motive behind the bombing. Israel's policy in Lebanon and US Middle East policy are now, it seems, so inextricably bound up that anything Israel does in its occupation zone is likely to have a bloody effect upon the Americans. The assault on the Americans in Lebanon, therefore, has yet to reach its conclusion.

The lorry driver who once again proved the inefficiency of American embassy security in Beirut had, of course, already been prepared – and probably drugged – for his suicidal mission long before members of Israel's undisciplined proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia started spraying gunfire into a crowd of unarmed Shia Muslims.

The Muslims had been gathered into an orchard outside the little village by Israeli troops. The Israelis had been searching for the guerrillas who had just killed four Druze SLA militiamen; the dead men's colleagues simply decided to take their revenge on the villagers. The Israelis now say they had no idea the Druze would think of such a reprisal, just as they once said they never imagined the Phalangists they sent into the Palestinian camps in Beirut would ever massacre the inhabitants. At best, this sounds like massive incompetence on the part of the occupation army.

But in Southern Lebanon, the Shia Muslims are drawing their own conclusions. Their war against the Israelis is fuelled by just such events as those at Sohmor: and the resistance against the Israelis is now reaching a critical stage that is likely to have a profound effect not only on Israel itself but on the almost universal belief that the Israeli army is one of the most powerful and efficient in the world.

Today, for the first time, Arab guerrilla resistance is slowly driving the Israelis out of territory which it has captured and occupied in war. The humiliation of this has yet to be appreciated in Israel; nor has its significance yet dawned on the Arab states. But the Israeli military authorities are beginning to realize that its effect is going to be incalculable.

It is not a story which the Israelis want the world to know about. Many of the guerrilla attacks against their army in Southern Lebanon are no longer recorded publicly by their military authorities. Journalists have found it increasingly difficult to enter the Israeli occupation zone. And last week, in an unprecedented act against foreign correspondents, the Israeli army put four journalists – two from *The Times* and two from the Associated Press news agency – under arrest. They were ordered out of the occupation area with an escort of gunmen from the "South Lebanon Army", the same organization which had carried out the massacre at Sohmor a few hours earlier.

But it is not difficult to assemble the facts of Israel's war against the guerrillas of Southern Lebanon. Over the past six weeks, for example, the guerrillas – both Shia Muslims and members of the Lebanese Communist Party – have opened a savage campaign against all those in the occupied zone who have collaborated with Israel, the very men upon whom Israel would have to rely if its army is ever to withdraw.

On August 18, one suspected informer was shot dead as he sat with two friends at a coffee shop in the village of Shabiyeh. On August 21 another suspected informer, Haidar Maarouf Dyke, was shot in his car and badly wounded near Aitit, east of Tyre. Gunmen from a Peugeot 504 car assassinated another alleged collaborator at Jnata on August 24.

Near the village of Jibshit outside Nabatea, four suspected informers were killed in two car bomb explosions. In all, there were 32 such attacks against Israeli agents or militia members in August. On September 3 and 4, two more suspected collaborators were killed in Turin and Habouch. Two days later, the guerrillas killed a "South Lebanon Army" militiaman in Sidon. Another was shot in Jbaa on September 10, and four more were killed near Sohmor nine days later. So far this month, there have been 32 attacks against the Israelis and 14 against Lebanese militiamen or collaborators.

Only two Israelis have been killed so far this month but the attacks on their convoys are growing ever more professional. The Israelis have found "daisy chain" mines – laid to explode in a pattern around a man already wounded by explosives – and at least one armoured column has been attacked with mines set off under the first and last vehicles.

There is increasing evidence that the former Palestinian guerrillas living in the squalor of the Ein Helwe refugee camp in Sidon – notionally under Israeli occupation, although Israel's collaborators there are also being murdered – may have taught the Lebanese how to heat plastic explosives for mines. The "South Lebanon Army" has itself now been penetrated by the guerrillas. At least one Shia SLA man was discovered setting a roadside mine this month, trying to kill his Israeli employers.

But there are far greater tragedies to come: when Israel pulls back to the Zahrani river, Sidon will presumably have to be abandoned to the SLA, who are likely to be driven out of the city by Druze and Shia Muslim gunmen, perhaps also by the Palestinians from Ein Helwe. The next Israeli withdrawal is therefore likely to set off a civil war every bit as bloody as the one which consumed the Chouf when the Israelis retreated from the mountains a year ago.

Terrible things appear to be in store in Southern Lebanon. Now that America is identified more closely than ever with Tel Aviv, Israel's enemies are going to feel emboldened to strike at the Americans again and Israel's defeat in the south will only encourage these attacks. What happens in the coming months, therefore, will affect not just the Lebanese but the relationship between Israel and the US, the very scaffolding upon which American Middle East policy is constructed.

Mark Kirk

To Russia with compliments

There is a lot of talk in the Pentagon about the "two-way street" between the United States and its allies in the production of weapons. This two-way street is often bedevilled by fears that the sale of technologies to America's allies might end up in the hands of its enemies. The problem is more serious because of another two-way street, not usually talked about by the Pentagon. It is built on the growing trade between western arms manufacturers and the users of Soviet-made weapons.

This trade not only transfers western technologies to rather questionable customers but shows the Soviets exactly how their weapons could be improved. It shows the contradictions in a Nato policy that weakens its internal bonds while helping the purchasers of Soviet weapons.

The trade in Soviet weaponry is not new. When Egypt joined the western camp after 1973, the US Air Force bought 24 MiG-21, and four MiG-23 Soviet-built jet fighters to practise against. The residents of Nellis Air Force base, Nevada, are used to the sight of MiG-21s in US markings engaged in mock combat with US pilots.

This programme has had its problems. The MiG-21, first produced in 1956, is described as having primitive avionics, poor navigation and "serious problems" with the engine. Engine problems also seem to plague the more advanced MiG-23. US Lt-Gen Robert M. Bond was killed last April while reportedly flying a MiG-23.

The East Germans have also had problems flying the MiG-21 and 23. Their air force reportedly lost 48 fighter planes in 1983 and approximately a dozen more in the first four months of 1984.

In spite of these problems, the use of Soviet planes to train US pilots has been successful enough to tempt the LTV corporation into considering buying 24 MiG-21s from China for use by the US Navy. These Chinese-built aircraft are even cruder copies of the MiG-21s already owned by the air force. Nevertheless, no one can doubt that they would nearly replicate the performance of the MiG-21s that are the mainstay of the Soviet, East European and many Third World air forces.

Western purchases of Soviet equipment are very small compared to US and allied sales to former Soviet customers. Some of these sales are undoubtedly in our interest. Last month, the Chinese defence minister, Zhang Aiping, secured a deal "in principle" to buy US-built air defence radars, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons. These sales should contribute substantially to China's rather primitive equipment with little chance of the equipment getting into Soviet or pro-Soviet hands. What is more interesting is the production of "improvement kits" for Soviet weapons by western manufacturers for sale to Soviet customers in the Middle East.

In the US, one defence contractor is involved in producing an improvement kit for the Soviet SA-7 anti-aircraft missile. The SA-7 is used by a number of Middle Eastern nations, from moderate states like Egypt to more radical states like Syria and Libya. If this kit were to "fall off the back of a truck" into the hands of terrorists, the danger to civilians would be increased.

British firms have not ignored this trade. The most ambitious project must be the Royal Ordnance Factory's new gun for the Soviet T-54/55 tank, used by many Third World countries and China. The Ordnance factories have produced a better gun for the tank allowing it to fire a variety of advanced ammunition. If a buyer of this equipment sent one of these kits to the Soviets, the effect could be tremendous. The Soviets still have thousands of T-54/55 tanks that could use this equipment. In selling them a better version of their own tank, we would have not only transferred our valuable technology but showed them where every last screw and bolt should go in order to do it. Marconi, another British firm, has also mounted an advanced laser system to ensure good shooting from Soviet-built tanks.

This "other" two-way street is far more of a problem than the sale of arms and technologies to our allies. It is one thing to sell the Soviets a basic technology that may be applied to a weapon after a few years work; it is another to show the Soviets exactly how to improve existing weapons. As Lenin said, "the capitalists shall sell us the rope we will hang them with."

The author is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Defence Information in Washington.

Anne Sofer

Action – or the Riot Act

The police, it is rumoured, are beginning to get very worried. That is not at all surprising, and perhaps it is time there was a high-level confidential discussion at Number Ten between Mrs Thatcher and Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

Does she realize, Sir Kenneth might ask, what problems are brewing for us in London? Things have been relatively quiet since the Brixton disturbances three years ago, and we have worked hard at keeping them so; here and there, across London, we have even managed to establish cordial relations with the community leaders, despite the efforts of Labour councils to keep us apart. Of course it is not easy because some of our keenest young chaps are not exactly the soul of tact or free from racial prejudice (yes, I'm afraid that embarrassing Policy Studies Institute report was only too accurate) but I hope, Prime Minister, you appreciate what we have achieved. That recent fall in the crime figures was quite a fillip.

But, you know, there really are these thousands and thousands of young people in London with nothing to do, and if various colleagues of yours do what they say they intend, there are going to be thousands more and even less for them to do. The situation is going to get beyond even our powers of containment ...

This, or something like it, is what I hope he would say. He is in a position to know better than anyone how services in London cost more than anywhere else in the country; spending on the Metropolitan Police has increased more over the last three years than has spending on either education or social services. He is also in a position to know that the Youth Training Scheme – whatever its virtues or otherwise – only occupies one of those eight dragging years between 16 and 24 where the incidence of unemployment is highest. In some parts of London it is now over 50 per cent, and among young people from the ethnic minorities considerably higher.

A patchwork of youth clubs, walk-in centres, outreach careers officers, community projects, arts workshops, and special training schemes spreads itself thinly and untidily over the huge problem. The fact that the flavour of some of this activity is that of the Urban Left – you are likely to encounter CND posters and "Coal not Dole" stickers along with dreadlocks and feminist symbols when you visit the basements and temporary huts and converted warehouses where it takes place – has unfortunately fuelled the suspicion among the more paranoid ministers that it is potentially revolutionary. The reverse is the case: often these little organizations form the only available bridge between disaffected young people and the rest of society. The police are well aware of this.

Government policy, emanating from a number of different departments, is combining to undermine precisely this sort of provision. Already, "Mode B" schemes under the Youth Training Scheme have been cut back by 25 per cent: these are the schemes that are run by charities or other non-profit-making organizations that make special efforts to reach and train groups with particular needs, the handicapped, those with English as a second language and young offenders, for example.

Some of these schemes have looked for alternative funding from the Greater London Training Board, a committee of the GLC. The GLC is clearly not the ideal body to have charge of training but none the less, as with so much of its discretionary spending, it has been filling a gap which should never have been allowed to develop. Government action to redefine the GLC's powers has already limited what it can do, and abolition will presumably cut off this source of funding altogether.

Meanwhile, ratecapping will take something like £200 million out of the spending of London authorities, and inevitably some of this will come out of the budgets that particularly affect young people – the further education colleges, the clubs, the sports facilities, the holiday projects. They are particularly at risk for two reasons: first, many of them are "non-statutory" – in other words councils can cease their operation without breaking the law; and second, they are disproportionately staffed by part-timers who have no legal protection and can thus be laid off more easily.

Yet another factor will aggravate youth unemployment this year and next: the reduction of places in higher education. This is happening at a time when increasing demand means a backing up into the labour market of many well qualified school leavers, and hence a displacement lower down the attainment range of young people who would otherwise have found jobs.

"It's all your own fault," shout Conservative councillors at the Labour benches. "If you had not spent so recklessly, it would never have come to this." And there is an element of truth in that. But is it fair, moral or – to put it at its basest – electorally sensible to punish the people for the folly of their political leaders? Even after it had assumed rate-capping powers, the Government did not have to demand cuts so huge that even London Tory MPs are privately horrified. Even if it wanted to re-organize London government, it did not have to do it in such a scramble that a great number of worthy charitable organizations dependent on public funding just do not know where they are to turn. And even if it does prefer employers' training schemes to those of the voluntary bodies, it need not have applied this doctrinaire preference in such a swinging way as to deprive many of those most in need of any hope of a place.

It is likely, but no less deeply depressing for that, that Mrs Thatcher's only response to the approach I hope Sir Kenneth Newman is making will be to ask him how much more money he needs to keep the turbulent and troublesome capital city in order.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.



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BEYOND THE MOUNTAIN RANGE

Not for the first time Mr Enoch Powell on Friday had the most profound things to say about the coal strike, certainly more profound than those which emerged from another pulpit. He said that the conflict between miners was a symptom of the general predicament of a society caught up in a rapid and continuing economic revolution. "The miners who strike and the miners who refuse to strike are acting out the emotional dilemma of the nation itself." During the next ten to 20 years the whole nation, not just the miners, would have to surmount a high and daunting threshold, whose steepness is imperfectly represented by the volume of unemployment, though the statistics serve as some measure of the alterations that will be needed to adapt to the new environment. "Like some great host on the move towards new lands beyond a mountain barrier, the nation looks for encouragement and inspiration to its leaders and representatives", he said.

It is true that whatever we fear or fight about in the outside world is also a battle within ourselves. To talk about the miners or the government is to risk ignoring the fact that all groups of humanity consist first and last of individuals. How shall we judge the matter fairly unless we admit that this predicament, this fear of the future, this propensity to violence and one-sidedness in deed and word, is also the problem of each one of us within?

It is aggravated, of course, when it gets caught up and identified with a mass movement. The civil war which grips the miners, which indeed grips the nation, gives over to rising violence of behaviour and argument which must remind us how dangerous it is, once these embers are fanned, to blame others for our fall from grace. Once in the mob, the individual is tempted to blame violence on external causes; but nothing could explode within us unless it had been there already.

So the predicament identified by Mr Powell, as with other sea changes which have occurred in society, tends to be attributed to external causes when in fact it is often merely the symptom of a profound change in individuals' attitude to life and the world, long prepared in the unconscious, waiting for a pretext to express itself. Some individuals can sense this change before others. They articulate it in a way which finds echoes in the minds of many people who felt that change was afoot but could not see it. Others with equal intuition articulate hostility to the new ideas and embody the often violent resistance which new ideas invoke.

In the coal strike there are such protagonists. They are symptoms of this struggle. That is why the Bishop of Durham's address, as one more symptom, should not merit too angry a response, though it is a surprising abuse of the pulpit and the panoply of an episcopal enthronement to sneer at an individual public servant for being "an elderly imported American" igoring, along with so many other factors of the dispute, that Mr Ian MacGregor is Scots born and only left these shores at the age of 28 sent by the British Government to America to help with the war effort. The new bishop, only ten years younger, pursued a relatively unpastoral career in academic posts, but what makes him so sure that the "divine providence" which apparently summoned him to Durham was any less instrumental in recalling Mr MacGregor to this appointment in the country of his birth?

In the national struggle currently enacted by miner against miner, each with his cheer leader, it appears that the church can offer no more than sectional support. How does it lie with real leadership to lift us out of this struggle to look beyond that mountain range identified by Mr Powell?

The Prime Minister in her BBC interview last week put a necessary stop to the sense of drift and helplessness in the face of concerted and persistent violence of the Scargillites against their opponents. To the extent that this violence is an affront to us all she must do more, since its physical and moral effect does not stay confined to the coalfield, as though within the ropes of a boxing-ring. It laps over us all and will if unchecked excite dangerous counter passions which lurk beneath the surface.

In the long struggle ahead leadership of the kind which the Prime Minister could offer inevitably has to remain somewhat detached from the fray. But it is not enough to declare that violence will not pay and that uneconomic pits, whatever the cost of the struggle, will have to be closed.

The starkness of that message will need some more positive imaginative overlay in the months ahead. The danger of a slit-trench attitude to the future of the coal industry is already only too apparent as Mr MacGregor sees the TUC today. He will unfortunately deploy his arguments in favour of the settlement on offer, and try to show that he is being consistent with the Plan for Coal and Mr Tony Benn's legislation which followed it. Very cogent Mr MacGregor will be, but both positions are ill-fated since they condemn the coal industry to a future which can only be blighted by the existing structure of a nationalized Coal Board and the inevitable and permanent statism with which that structure will infect management and union.

The time must shortly come when a decisive and radical change is brought about in the whole attitude to coal extraction. It must replace the current structure of the coal industry to the ultimate advantage of the worker/owners left in it. On present plans the recovery from the strike is bound to involve even greater losses and therefore further subsidies. Beyond that is only the promise of unending conflict between the tax payer and the National Union of Mineworkers.

This is the moment when the government should innovate by exploring the break-up of the national structure of the Coal Board and replacing it where possible with worker ownership, having a majority or minority shareholding within the context of conventional privatization. Responsibility for licensing mining operations, both opencast and underground, should be removed from the National Coal Board.

Then the future run-down of some mining communities in decaying pits could be handled as a social task not an industrial one. It could be aided by comprehensive redundancy payments and area development schemes whose cost would be somewhat defrayed by the reduction in the running subsidy and the cash raised by privatization.

That is likely to be the landscape of the coal industry in that country beyond Mr Powell's mountain range. It would be better now to explore its contours in the heat of this struggle than to perpetuate the rigidities which have to some extent caused this struggle. Such a reconnaissance would make the intervening heights of change and uncertainty that much easier to scale. That is the kind of leadership and sense of direction which the nation wants and needs.

PRIVATIZATION AT SIXTY

Occasionally there comes a moment in even the most umpromising select committee hearing which compensates for the hours of tedium. So it was just before the summer recess at the end of a four-month inquiry by the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee into the controls applied to senior members of the civil service and the armed forces wishing to take business appointments.

Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, was asked if he agreed with the suggestion of Sir Douglas Wass, with whom he shared the headship of the civil service until last year, that the advisory committee under Lord Diamond which examines the Whitehall-private sector traffic would be improved by the addition of two MPs. Sir Robert's face instantly displayed his distaste for such an idea and he engaged in what seemed an age of circumlocution while he searched for a formula which would minimize the potential insult to an old colleague and to the MPs interrogating him. Finally he said "I think this is a process from which the day-to-day thrust of political differences would want to be excluded".

Sir Robert claimed he was "open minded" about the possibility of change but proceeded to pour cold water over virtually all suggestions for reform including a code of conduct (another idea from the Wass stable). Clearly the MPs were not deterred by the strong Whitehall resistance to change which Sir Robert's words presaged. For there in their report last week was the recommendation for two senior backbenchers to be appointed to the advisory committee, the Wass code of practice and his recommendation of an extension from two to five years of the post-retirement period in which a senior official or officer is obliged to seek permission before taking a post of profit in the private sector.

The thrust of the report is sound. Even in the absence of corruption, there has been public and parliamentary disquiet about the ease with which officials and officers have slid into companies on retirement, particularly in the defence area where the traffic has been most dense and the links between the companies concerned and an individual's field of specialism in official life have been most marked. It would be sensible for the advisory committee to be more rigorous in its inquiries and to conduct a follow-up to ensure that any conditions it imposed had been observed.

It would also be a good idea for the criteria on which the advisory committee reaches its decisions to be made explicit. And there is no harm in an extension of the sensitive period from two to five years provided debarring for a quinquennium is treated as justified in only the most delicate cases. Abatement of pension for officials and officers refusing to comply with voluntary controls may seem harsh; but sanctions held in reserve can concentrate the mind of the waverer, though it is not recorded that any retiring official has ever disobeyed a recommendation of the advisory committee.

Senior civil servants and members of the armed forces may feel got at by the report. They can argue, with justification, that their standards of probity are peerless not only by world standards but by British standards. Why should they be subject to a regime which does not apply to persons moving the other way from the private sector into Whitehall or to individuals moving from company to company.

The answer is as clear as it may be unpalatable. The standards of conduct expected of public servants are higher than those expected of other people. The same applies to ministers. That is as it should be. Public money and public trust are involved in large doses. The general tightening up recommended by the select committee would, if adopted, help reinforce an existing climate of probity.

That said, the Treasury and Civil Service Committee has made a meal of this subject. Two lengthy investigations in three years is excessive. That has distracted its members from a host of Whitehall issues crying out for ventilation such as the debate about the capability of the government machine started by Sir John Hoskyns two years ago, freedom of information and the current ferment about ethics. The committee, rightly, has made much of the need for efficiency and effectiveness in Whitehall operations. It is time it took stock of the efficiency and effectiveness of its own priorities and workload.

Relics of a Saxon king

From Dr Richard Gem

Sir, Your report (September 15) of the High Court proceedings relating to the supposed relics of King Edward the Martyr brings back before the public a matter that has been simmering for a long time. It is important, therefore, that the true facts of the case should be made clear once and for all.

It is only if the relics really are the mortal remains of the Anglo-Saxon monarch that anyone will care much where they are finally laid to rest.

Some years ago a scientific examination of the material was arranged and carried out through the British Museum and this should have thrown light on the age, sex and manner of death of the individual.

However, the results of this examination were never made public and this must lead to speculation that they gave an unfavourable verdict. In fact it is understood in the academic community that the examination indicated that the individual was of a mature age and certainly not the juvenile that Edward is known to have been at the time of his death.

Coupled with this must be taken into consideration that the evidence for identifying the relics as those of Edward was extremely slender from the archaeological point of view.

May we hope that it is not too late for a few scientific facts to dispel the clouds of romantic wishful thinking and legal controversy?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD GEM,
The Bothy,
Mentmore,
Leighton Buzzard,
Bedfordshire.
September 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour mobility drawbacks

From Mr John H. Clement

Sir, All who are concerned about the consequences for the older industrial areas of Britain of the movement of the younger, more active and more able people to the more prosperous regions of the country in order to obtain employment have cause to be grateful to Mr I. P. Burdon (September 20) for drawing attention to this issue.

What is frequently overlooked, however, is that such a population shift, involving as it does severe penalties for the "exporting regions", also involves equally severe penalties for the "important regions". Indeed, many of the difficult problems and major inconveniences facing areas such as the South-east of England today – high cost housing, pressures on the green belt, road traffic congestion, overcrowded peak-time commuter services etc – are a legacy of past migrations from the peripheral regions of the country.

In human terms there can be no doubt that the right policy is to take the work to the workers. Taking everything into account is is also almost certainly the best policy in economic terms.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. CLEMENT,
6 St Briol Road,
Heath,
Cardiff,
South Glamorgan.
September 20.

From Mr J. H. Wellings

Sir, The outstanding difference in flexibility in this matter is revealed in the comparative mobility of labour in the USA, where housing is as readily available as any other commodity.

For example, when a skilled worker becomes aware that his employment is to end in say, Los Angeles, by the end of the month and finds there is work in Dallas, 1,500 miles away, he is able to make arrangements for the equity in his California home to be available to him in Texas.

He and his family will then drive over the weekend to his new location, often with furnishings they wish to retain in a large rented trailer, and be housed on arrival within 24 hours, with choice of style and convenience in the new home.

This is commonplace in the USA because housing is treated as much as an essential commodity as a car or furnishings. Until we are able to adopt such flexibility in this country the problems expressed in your correspondent's letter (September 20) will continue to put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. WELLINGS,
55 Mount Avenue,
Ealing, W5.
September 20.

Animal tests

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby

Sir, Animal liberation, which Sir John Vane (September 10) sharply criticises (and in this he is by no means alone) engages the militant activities of the more resolute apostles of the relatively new doctrine of animal rights.

Sir John hopes to counter the growing demands for stricter controls by presenting the impressive catalogue of benefits to man and animals from the use of living things in laboratories. He is appealing to reason, though more and more this is becoming a moral issue which is as little open to argument as the Pope's stand on abortion.

What is happening is that *human* rights are becoming so fashionable and acceptable that they are spilling over to cover species other than ours. In the past, exploiters of slaves, conquered peoples, women and children, the illiterate and the disabled have seen their claims to be conferring economic and social benefit swept aside in the name of human rights.

I hold no brief for animal liberators or for violence of any kind, much as I respect the selfless courage of the sufferers for conscience. The unpleasant prospect is, however, clear to me. Unless Sir John and his fellow researchers will meet the weight of responsible, moderate opinion and accept controls and restrictions which will spare animals the worst excesses of pain and suffering, no matter for what purpose, they will encourage the acceleration of extremism.

That is the lesson taught by the history of social and ethical change but – alas! – so hard to learn.

Yours, etc,
HOUGHTON of SOWERBY
(Chairman,
Committee for Reform of Animal Experiments),
House of Lords.
September 13.

Draining the fishpond

From Lord Campbell of Croy

Sir, Your leading article on September 7 portrayed Gibraltar as being the major political problem for Britain in negotiations for Spain's accession to the European Economic Community. Five days later the article by Mr John Young described, opportunely, the other main problem: sea fisheries.

This fisheries issue should not be dismissed or overlooked as of secondary importance. Failure to recognise that it affects a vital British interest or to conclude a realistic agreement would store up great trouble for the future.

In working towards an agreement should not the negotiators give priority to the following principles? It would be taking unwarrantable risks to upset the common fisheries policy and its quota system, completed last year after strenuous negotiations over a long period by the present members of the EEC. A breakdown in the arrangements, intended to last for many years, would lead to an era of uncertainty and confusion, threatening the conservation of fish stocks.

However, the problem is by no means insoluble. Spanish fishermen have habitually pursued certain species of fish which are neither in demand in the United Kingdom nor subjected to EEC quotas. Of course they would like to catch quota species also in EEC waters. There is room here for an accommodation to allow Spain to catch specified kinds of fish, provided that any by-catches (of cod, haddock, etc.) can be satisfactorily monitored.

In addition much of the Spanish fleet has become accustomed to fishing in areas to the south, for example along the coast of West Africa, payments being made by Spain for this privilege to the countries concerned. The EEC could encourage this, perhaps contributing to the payments.

In his article Mr Young pointed out that many of the Spanish fishermen are from ports in the Basque country and that they are possessed of an independent spirit which dislikes edicts from Madrid. "Helping to pacify the Basques", he suggested, might be a factor in negotiations.

I am impelled to add that about half of the British vessels which nowadays fish in EEC waters are from Scotland. This should be borne in mind, too. Although we in Scotland do not yet have to be pacified, the situations are not entirely dissimilar. Most of these Scottish boats are as technologically advanced and deep-seaworthy as the Spanish vessels described by Mr Young.

This last point illustrates the overriding need for orderly arrangements agreed in good time. The efficiency of modern methods means that large quantities of fish can today be caught by comparatively few boats. The stocks need protection.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF CROY,
Holme Rose,
Nairnshire,
Scotland.

Bishop's pronouncement on the pits

From Professor Arthur Marwick

Sir, There could be no more convincing demonstration of the aptness of the Bishop of Durham's impressive invocation of the virtues of compassion and compromise and condemnation of the self-righteous intolerance of those who put themselves "in the place of God" than the petulant responses of those overgrown little boys who now populate the Tory benches.

Outraged that the bishop should dare to criticise *their* side, they ignore his explicit rejection of the "absolutism" of Mr Scargill and of the use of "civil violence for group ends".

Mr John Carlisle finds it "disgraceful" that the bishop should express "his own views": whose views, for Heaven's sake, should the bishop express? – no prizes for answering that one.

The impertinence of Mr Eldon Griffiths in associating working miners and working policemen with the policies of this intolerant, incompetent, and mendacious Government would be staggering, save that it has become all too familiar. And one knows that there is no hope of an expression of regret from Mr Nicholas Fairbairn for his incontinent and outrageous reference to the bishop's "worship" of "earthly gods like Arthur Scargill."

Would that "socialism" did mean, as Mr Fairbairn obviously takes it to mean, reasoned opposition to the follies of Thatcherism when, alas, it embraces the destructive absurdities of the likes of Mr Scargill and Mr Ken Livingstone – something very different from the policies of compromise advocated by the Bishop of Durham.

It is not difficult to identify the main areas in which the country has gone wrong since 1945; and certainly we have often suffered from the wrong kind of compromise. But the primacy now given to the essentiality of competition and conflict by both the bigots of the right and idiots of the left is our biggest single problem today when, like soccer hooligans and with similar results, politicians and publicists prefer slogans to thought.

The belief in untrammelled privatisation is an daft as is the belief in the magic of "socialism", and daftest of all is the conviction that consensus and compromise in politics add up to that dread confection (actually invented by Mussolini) "corporatism".

The Bishop of Durham does well to remind us that real problems call for pragmatism and compromise, not the absolutes of invented abstractions and bigotry of party or group.

Yours etc,
ARTHUR MARWICK,
67 Fitzjohn's Avenue, NW3.
September 22.

From Mr Michael Burn

Sir, Someone not too clever should have a look at the Bishop of Durham's bricks before he drops the next one. His reference to Mr Ian MacGregor as "an imported elderly American" was bound, such is the world we live in and as most of the public could have told him, to obliterate what he had to say about reconciliation, add spite from the pulpit to a crisis replete with spite, and make people angrier or sadder about the coal dispute than they are already.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to have remarked that the bishop "must say what he believes the Gospel requires him to say, speaking from his particular position in the North-east". But the epithet "elderly", from whatever position, was an unchristian sneer. Jesus did not sneer; nor did St Paul.

In its implication that those over a certain age are incapable, it was also supercilious and ignorant. Pope John XXIII, for example, who commanded the admiration of the world, was very elderly. Many men and women in many fields have been elderly when they did some of their greatest work. So have been millions of unimportant people, who have not been fools. So is

Yours etc,
MICHAEL BURN,
Beudy Gwyn,
Penrhyndeudraeth, Gwynedd.
September 23.

Cutting the losses

From Mr R. D. Poore

Sir, No one can surely view the situation now reached in the coal mines with equanimity.

The Prime Minister's position is easy to understand, since no government can allow a small section of the populace to achieve, or even appear to achieve, any result by violence.

Mr Scargill's position is also understandable, although hopelessly confused by political overtones, but he offers no solution other than subsidy of uneconomic work at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr MacGregor's position is easy to understand, since no industry can countenance continued uneconomic activity which it is the duty of management to remedy or terminate as soon as practicable.

However, Mr MacGregor's actions are constrained by the fact that the coal industry is nationalised, thus apparently denying him the opportunity of dealing with the problem by disposal rather than closure.

The last few years have seen many instances of large organisations selling small units which were found unprofitable, frequently to the management or workforce concerned, whose subsequent lower overhead operation and more frugal attitude towards inessential expenditure have enabled them to succeed where the bigger organisation has failed.

Has the possibility of amending legislation been considered, to allow this opportunity to Mr MacGregor? The value to the Coal Board of the problem pits cannot be great, in fact it could be cheaper to pay a purchaser to take them.

Apart from managements and workforces, buyers could well appear from individual entrepreneurs; for example, has any one asked Mr Maxwell?

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS POORE,
1 Love Lane, EC2.
September 20.

Nuclear threat

From Dr J. W. Arriens

Sir, In your leader of September 13 you state that Dr Owen "demands the scrapping of Trident, which would ultimately put a conventionally armed Britain at risk of unanswerable nuclear threat".

If this is so, we may ask ourselves how it is that nations on the Soviet Union's doorstep, such as Norway and Turkey or, even more pointedly, Japan, have managed to survive without an independent nuclear capability.

Because we have nuclear weapons and have not been subjected to nuclear threat, a spurious association is apt to be made between the two. The fact is that Britain happened to acquire nuclear weapons because it was at that time a leading military, economic and scientific Power.

One suspects that if a decision had been taken at that time not to go nuclear (and recent evidence suggests it was a more close-run decision than previously realized), the same people who now cannot imagine Britain without its nuclear placebo would be the first to express outrage at the suggestion that we should now acquire it.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. ARRIENS,
Evergreen House,
10 West End,
Whittlesford,
Cambridge.
September 17.

Soviet sea power

From Commander I. A. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, RN (retd.)

Sir, I would not dare to argue the legal toss with your correspondents Colonel Draper (September 6) and Mrs Elizabeth Young (September 15) about the rights or wrongs of the Soviet Navy in sending its aircraft carrier Kiev through the Bosporus. But I would say the Kiev did not set a precedent.

In June, 1956, HMS Eagle, of which I was then the navigating officer and whose guise as an aircraft carrier was never in doubt, made the passage of the Bosporus as far as Beikos Bay and back after a visit to Istanbul. Beikos Bay is where the strait widens a few miles short of the Black Sea and was thought to be an easier place to turn than off the Golden Horn.

I do not recall the Montreux Convention entering more than perfunctorily into the deliberations nor any subsequent adverse diplomatic reactions to Eagle's passage. I do remember, and I do not commend, the hazard of negotiating the narrows in a large ship against the Devil's Current, which in June reaches seven knots.

Perhaps, therefore, when the time comes, the Soviets will find the navigational problems of the Bosporus place greater restraints on their new large nuclear-powered aircraft carrier than the Montreux Convention.

Yours faithfully,
IAN WEDDERBURN,
Dunlichity Lodge,
Farr, Inverness.

Gallery extension overstretched

From Sir James Richards

Sir, The Secretary of State has rejected the design for the National Gallery extension. He should go further and forthwith discard the notion of combining it and a property developer's office block in the same building.

To do so was an unworthy decision in the first place: neither a civilized nor a dignified means of housing our national art collection nor, as has been shown, one that gave any of the architects that attempted it a chance of producing a building worthy of its situation.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. RICHARDS,
29 Fawcett Street, SW10.
September 21.

Asbestos hazards

From the Chief Executive of the London Borough of Brent

Sir, I would question the statements made by your correspondent J. C. Gilson (September 17) referring to the action taken on asbestos pollution in the London Borough of Brent following the Cricklewood fire.

Many experts have expressed grave concern at dangers from asbestos and a report going to the next meeting of the council's Policy and Resources Committee will state quite clearly that

The debris could represent a health hazard, particularly to children if they break it and fibres enter the respiratory tract.

The residue over a number of years would break down and release fibres into the atmosphere. This would expose people who would normally come into contact with the material to asbestos in excess of normal background level

Dr Gilson also makes reference to a recently published Ontario Royal Commission report and seems to assume that the findings have allayed public concern.

This may not be so. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation showed a very close interest in the Brent situation this month and their TV cameras took film back to Ontario for transmission on the French-language broadcast programmes.

The debate may well continue and until any such substance is proved to be innocuous it is the duty of a responsible local authority to take whatever measures it feels to be necessary.

I am pleased Brent acted so promptly on this occasion and allayed rather than increased public fears.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BICHARD,
Chief Executive,
London Borough of Brent,
Brent Town Hall,
Forty Lane,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
September 21.

Travel impasse

From Mr J. Hall

Sir, My tall, 15-year-old daughter has recently acquired a Greater Manchester Transport bus pass to enable her to justify travelling at half fare. It is backed by a photograph and school and parental signatures. However, it carries no weight in London where, last weekend, she was made to pay full fares despite producing it.

Could there not be some fraternal mutual recognition of such documents or do teenagers have to carry a separate pass for each city they visit?

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN HALL,
601 The Royal Exchange,
Manchester.
September 11.

Flying the flag

From Mr B. Madden

Sir, If the corporate image of British Airways is now in need of renewal (Diary, September 11) it hardly seems appropriate that our national airlines should be restyled by a large American-owned design group. Surely a government promoting excellent British design as good for business would agree.

Could BA now be persuaded to have the job done by one of our many renowned design consultancies? We may then fly the flag with pride.

Yours faithfully,
B. MADDEN,
Beaconsfield Cottage,
25 Church Lane,
Deanshanger,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
September 19.

Food of love

From the President of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra

Sir, Concert reviews only rarely mention the audience, without whom the artist would yet be as a fish without water. Therefore, we would like to use this way, via your great London newspaper, to express to the friends of the Proms our thanks from the concert podium: to play for you was a truly special experience for us. The tension created by this mutual attraction cannot be expressed in millions of volts.

As an audience, you are a phenomenon: you have overpowered us with your contagious joy and your enthusiasm, your love and attention for the music and your discipline (can it be that among so many thousands of people nobody coughs?) and your affection.

It was sheer pleasure to play for you and we hope to meet you again. You applauded us – we fell in love with you.

Yours sincerely,
ALFRED ALTENBURGER,
President,
Der Wiener Philharmoniker,
Bosendorferstrasse 12,
A-1010 Wien.
September 17.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 23: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, today attended a Service of Remembrance at Oosterbeek War Cemetery to mark the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Arnhem.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 22: The Duchess of Kent today opened Eckersley House, St James's University Hospital, and later visited Airdale International Air Conditioning Limited, Rawdon, Leeds.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening attended the Finals of the Leeds International Pianoforte Competition, of which Her Royal Highness is Patron, at the Town Hall, Leeds.

Captain Charles Blount and Miss Sarah Partridge were in attendance.

September 23: The Duke and Duchess of Kent today returned to London from Leeds in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
September 22: Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the Hon Angus Ogilvy, this afternoon visited the 1984 World Ploughing Championships and unveiled the Cairn of Peace at Wispington, Lincolnshire.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall on November 10. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Anne will also attend.

The Prince of Wales, patron, Operation Raleigh, will launch the operation at Hull on November 13.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Prince of Wales's Advisory Group on Disability, will attend a presentation on "The Primary Prevention of Disability in Early Life", organized by the National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases at Glaziers' Hall on November 14.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund International, will visit the national organization of the fund in Japan between October 13 and 18.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. B. P. Hubbard and Miss P. D. Street

The engagement is announced between Theodore, youngest son of Lieutenant Commander Peregrine and Lady Mirium Hubbard, of Thurston Croft, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Penelope, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Street, of Ollerton Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr P. R. Clarke and Miss J. A. Wheeler

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Clarke, of Llanwit Major, South Glamorgan, and Julie, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Wheeler, of Stoneygate, Leicester.

Mr R. Dean and Miss S. Dudley

The engagement is announced between Rowan, second son of Mr Ron Dean and Miss Clair Dean, of Canberra, Australia, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dudley, of Hampstead, London.

Mr N. J. Devonport and Dr F. E. D. Roberson

The engagement is announced between Neville John, son of the late Mr N Devonport and Mrs A. M. Devonport, of Bovey Tracey, Devon, and Frances Elizabeth Delaforce, daughter of Major F. M. D. Roberson (Retd.) and Mrs Roberson of Sundridge, Kent.

Mr C. G. Furniss and Miss I. C. I. Sherwood King

The engagement is announced between Colin Graham, middle son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Furniss, of Purley, Surrey, and Isabel Charlotte Ina, daughter of Mrs E. C. Sherwood King and the late Mr M. Sherwood King, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

Mr P. A. Hills and Miss L. Harrison

The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of the Rev Gordon and Mrs Hills, of Beechwood Terrace, Sunderland, and Lynn, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. K. Harrison, of Greenfinch Close, Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Dr R. W. Howlett and Dr I. C. Shaw

The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. G. F. Howlett, of Swithland, Leicestershire, and Imogen, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs G. W. Shaw, of Lancing, Sussex.

Mr L. T. Kelleher and Miss A. J. Peel

The engagement is announced between Laurie Thomas, eldest son of Dr and Mrs T. D. Kelleher, of Scunthorpe, Humberside, and Alison Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Peel, of Langdale, Cumbria.

Mr A. N. Marsh and Miss M. Stoker

The engagement is announced between Adrian, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. V. Marsh, of Worcester Park, Surrey, and Margaret, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Stoker, of Ashford, Middlesex.

Mr J. R. Pennefather and Miss R. I. Bloeck

The engagement is announced between John Roland, only son of Roland C. Pennefather, of Pirbright, Surrey, and of the late Kathleen Pennefather, and Renate Ingeborg, only daughter of Auguste Bloeck, of Hanover, West Germany, and of the late Wolfgang Bloeck.

Mr T. J. M. Rawe and Señorita I. C. M. Garcia Zuberbühler

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Captain and Mrs James Rawe, of South Moreton, Oxfordshire, and Ines Carmen Maria, only daughter of Señor and Señora Luis Garcia Zuberbühler, of Buenos Aires and Brussels.

Mr S. J. Sutherland and Miss K. L. Sheldon

The engagement is announced between Stewart, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Sutherland, of Tooma Station, New South Wales, and Kate, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. C. Sheldon, of Court House, Fairseat, Kent.

Mr R. St. G. Turpin and Miss A. E. Mitchell

The engagement is announced between Richard St George, son of Major-General and Mrs P. G. Turpin, of Cotteswood, West Clandon, Guildford, Surrey, and Amanda Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs H. L. A. Mitchell, of Flint House, Netheravon, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr M. S. Worssam and Miss A. L. Brown

The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Dr and Mrs A. R. H. Worssam, of Yearnor Mill, Porlock, Somerset, and Amanda, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs S. M Brown, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Birthdays today

Mr J. M. G. M. Adams, 53; Miss Svetlana Beriozova, 52; Sir Mervyn Brown, 61; Mr Collin Crowe, 67; Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson, 86; Sir Seymour Egerton, 69; Mr Brian Glanville, 53; Professor Richard Hoggart, 66; Sir Robin Kinahan 68; Sir David Lane, 62; Air Marshal Sir John Lapsley, 68; Mr Bernard Nevill, 50; Mr Anthony Newley, 53; Mr Andrzej Panufnik, 70; Professor Sir Owen Saunders, 80; Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Smeeton, 72; Mr Justice Warner, 60.

Latest appointments

Miss Daphne Park, Principal of Somerville College, to be Chairman of the Legal Aid Advisory Committee from January 1, 1985. She will succeed Dr Ronald Tress, Director of the Leverhulme Trust, who is retiring.

Sir Kenneth Clucas to be chairman of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux.

Memorial service

Lady Caroline Crichton-Stuart

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady Caroline Crichton-Stuart took place on Saturday at St Ninian's, Restalrig, Edinburgh. Father Edward Corbould, OSB, officiated, assisted by Father John Dalrymple. Sir Jamie Stormonth Darling gave an address and Marcus de Ferranti gave a reading.

The large congregation included Mr William Cuthbert, Chairman of the National Trust for Scotland, the Duke of Atholl, vice-president, Mr Richard Millar, assistant director, and Mr John Davie, deputy director.

University news

Strathclyde
The following have obtained the BSc degree with fist-class honours in mathematics:
Fiona Deuchars, of Eastwood High School; and Thomas Murdoch, of Lornshill Academy.

Marriages

Mr R. W. Arbiter and Miss R. H. Brook

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 22, in Maidenhead, Berkshire, of Mr Dickie Arbiter, of Windsor, and Miss Rosemary Brook, of Twickenham.

Mr J. D. Fielder and Miss G. S. Cheverton

The marriage took place quietly, in London on September 21, between Mr Johnny Fielder, of Portland Place, London, W1, and Miss Genevieve Cheverton, of Alderney.

Mr P. Haig and Miss C. Benyon

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 22, at St Mark's, Englefield, of Mr Peter Haig, only son of Major and Mrs Andrew Haig, of Southernwood House, Hingham, Norfolk, and Miss Catherine Benyon, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs William Benyon, of Englefield House, Englefield, Berkshire. The Right Rev Launcelot Fleming officiated, assisted by the Rev Ashley Longbotham.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Susannah Benyon, Sarah Shelley, Susannah and Frances Pitts, Megan Fletcher, Nathalie Leuthenmayr and Fiona McDiarmid. Mr Julian Grazebrook was best man.

A reception was held at Englefield House.

Mr C. A. Moore and Miss D. C. Dardelet

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 22, in Salerness, France, of Mr Chris Moore, son of Mr and Mrs D. W. Moore, of Chinley, Derbyshire, and Miss Dominique Dardelet, daughter of Mr amd Mrs P. F. Dardelet, of Paris.

Dr E. V. Nunes jr and Miss K. H. Stiassni

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 22, at St Luke's Church, Chester, Vermont, United States, between Dr Edward V. Nunes, jr, son of Mr and Mrs E. V. Nunes, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and Rome, Italy, and Miss Katherine H. Stiassni, daughter of Mrs John E. Gerli, of Greenwich and of the late Mr Charles Stiassni, and granddaughter of Mrs Oswald Savage, of La Garde Freinet, Var, France, and of the late Captain John H. Illingworth.

A reception was held at Hill Top Farm, Andover, Vermont, the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs Ernest Stiassni.

Dinners

Prosecuting Solicitors' Society
The Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales held its conference dinner at Rutherford College, University of Kent, at Canterbury on Saturday. Mr Oliver Lovibond, president, presided and the other speakers were the Solicitor-General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, and Judge Rooke, QC. Among the guests were:
The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Director of Public Prosecutions (Northern Ireland); Judge Streeter; the Chairman of Kent County Council, the Vice-Chancellor of Kent University, the President of the Procurator Fiscal Society and the President of the Justices' Clerks Society.

Primrose League
Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Ealing branch of the Primrose League held at the Carnarvon Hotel, Ealing Common on Saturday. Mr Ronnie Politeyan, ruling councillor, accompanied by Mrs Politeyan, presided. The other speakers were Mr John Wood, Mrs Victoria Elliott, Mr John Dobson and Major Howard Fisher.

Service dinners

Pool of Technical Staff Officers and Intelligence Staff Officers (TA)
Officers of the Pool of Technical Staff Officers and Intelligence Staff Officers (TA) held their annual dinner on Friday in the Officers' Mess, Intelligence Centre, Templer Barracks, Ashford, Kent. Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. McCulloch presided. The guests were:
Mr I H Johnston, Deputy Controller Air, Lieutenant-Colonel C B T Grace, Commanding Officer, Depot Intelligence Corps and Centre, and Colonel (Retired) C T Carter, Central Volunteer Headquarters Intelligence Corps.

The Dorset Regiment (1939-1945)
Officers of the 4th and 5th Battalions The Dorset Regiment (1939-1945) held their annual dinner on Saturday at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Weymouth. Brigadier A. E. C. Bredin presided.

Reserve Forces Association in Scotland
The Reserve Forces Association in Scotland held their annual dinner, after the Nato Reserve Officers Shooting Competition, at Cavalry Barracks, Edinburgh on Saturday. The guests included Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Boswell, Air Vice-Marshal John Tetley, Major-General Dick Gerrard-Wright, Brigadier Jock Balharrie, Mr James Miller and Colonel Philip Rettie. Colonel D. N. Spratt presided.

Demand for prosecution over antisemitic journal

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, is considering whether to commence criminal proceedings connected with the publication of the monthly journal, *Imam*, which circulates in Britain from the Iranian Embassy in London.

The charge under consideration is that of stirring up hatred against a racial group, in this case the Jews, under the 1936 Public Order Act.

Imam has begun to serialize document well known to historians of anti-semitism, the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", together with a commentary alleging a Zionist conspiracy against the West. The "Protocols", whose fabrication was exposed by *The Times* Middle Eastern correspondent in 1925, were widely used in Nazi propaganda before the war.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, described the publication of this material as deplorable behaviour by a diplomatic mission.

After the first instalment of the "Protocols" appeared in *Imam* in April, the Board of Deputies of British Jews asked the Attorney General to take action under the Public Order Act, and in May Sir Geoffrey said in a letter to the board's president, Mr Greville Janner MP, that "we shall speak to the Iranian Embassy and make it clear that we will not tolerate the continued publication of *Imam* unless it refrains from indulging in blatant antisemitism."

This would be done once a ruling had been given on the legal question, which has still not been resolved.

Meanwhile several further issues, with further instalments of the "Protocols" and a commentary on them, have been published. The board of deputies says it has evidence that *Imam* has been circulated at the South Bank and North London Polytechnics.

Sir Michael said in a letter to Mr Janner on August 2 that the Metropolitan Police were aware of the seriousness with which he regarded the matter. He added that the Minister of State at the Foreign Office had raised it with the embassy already, but he was not in a position to give their response.

Nevertheless, the board of deputies received last week another edition of *Imam*, continuing the serialization and commentary. A spokesman for the Director of Public Prosecutions said the matter was still being considered and that no decision had been made.

The commentary is not without its bizarre side. As well as suggesting that the "world Zionist conspiracy" has been behind the spread of the ideas of Marx, Darwin, and Nietzsche, it is also behind the spread of dogs.

"Trivialities" such as letting pet dogs sleep in people's bedrooms, even "dog of the year" competitions, have been deliberately injected into Western culture to undermine its values, the article alleges. "Most of the great capitals of the world are literally dog-houses."

The "Protocols" apparently originated in Tsarist Russia in the latter part of the last century, and although their origin has not been identified for certain, suspicion rests on a group of antisemitic army officers in the Russian army. They bear considerable resemblance, *The Times* reported in 1925, to other documents whose source is more certain.

They claim to be the secret proceedings of a meeting of "elders" who were drawing up a plan to take over the world. The "plot" was to foment any number of ills in society, so that evil distractions would draw attention away from what was really happening.

Their survival may be due to the fact that these ills actually do exist in any society, and the "Protocols" offer an explanation likely to appeal to anyone already infected with anti-semitism.

Andrzej Panufnik, the Polish conductor who celebrates his seventieth birthday today, rehearsing the London Symphony Orchestra for a concert of his own works at the Barbican Centre, London, tonight. Mr Michael Davis, leader of the orchestra, presented the conductor with a signed photograph of the LSO (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Church news

Appointments
The Rev J M Burgess, Assistant Curate of Rolleston with Fiskerton, Morton and Upton, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St Augustine's, Mansfield, same diocese.
The Rev R W Bussell, Curate of Claughton, diocese of Chester, to be Priest-in-Charge of St Oswald's, Preston, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev L J W Cox, Curate of Hythe, diocese of Canterbury, to be Incumbent of Thanington with Milton, same diocese.
The Rev R Dalling, non-stipendiary Curate of Lewes St John Sub Castro, diocese of Chichester, to be non-stipendiary Priest-in-Charge of Isfield, same diocese.
The Rev R Evans, Vicar of Rhydyfelin, diocese of Llandaff (Church of Wales), to be licensed as Vice-Principal of Chichester Theological College, diocese of Chichester, on September 30.
The Rev S Evans, Assistant Curate of St Jude, Peterborough, diocese of Peterborough, to be Assistant Curate of Wantage, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev C J Garland, Assistant Curate of Rochester Parish Church, diocese of Rochester, to be Lecturer at Newton Theological College, Popondetta, Papua New Guinea.
The Rev S H M Godfrey, Assistant Curate of SS Peter and Paul, Kettering, diocese of Peterborough, to be Rector of Crick and Yelvertoft with Clay Coton and Lilbourne, same diocese.
The Rev T Withers Green, Rector of Hexham, diocese of Newcastle, to be Rector of Weldon with Deene, diocese of Peterborough.
The Rev M J Hatchett, Assistant Curate at Greenstead St Andrew, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Great Totham, same doicese.
The Rev S C Ingham, Rector of Great and Little Yeldham, diocese of Chelmsford, to be a Team Vicar in the Rye Team Ministry, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev J R Lee, Priest Counsellor at St Botolph's, Aldgate, diocese of London, to be Priest-in-charge of Chiddingstone with Chiddingstone Causeway, Diocese of Rochester.
The Rev R N T Moore, Vicar of Church of the Martyrs, Leicester, and Chaplain to Maternity at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, diocese of Leicester, to be Chaplain of The Manor Hospital, Epsom, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev H Morgan, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Camberwell, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St Andrew, Kingswood, same diocese.
The Rev A Mustoe, Rector of Burham and Wouldham and Rochester Diocesan Information Officer: to be also Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.
Prebendary H H Rann, Vicar of Colyton with Colyford, diocese of Exeter: to be also Vicar of Southleigh, same diocese.
The Rev R Stirrup, Head of Religious Studies at Rugby School, to be Vicar of St Mary's, Fordingbridge, diocese of Winchester.
The Rev E H Wagstaffe, Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Pendlebury, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hoghton, near Preston, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev J Walker, Assistant Curate of All Saints, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St Peter's, Radford, Nottingham, same diocese.
The Rev J D H Weyman, Vicar of Westcott, diocese of Guildford, to be also Rural Dean of Dorking, same diocese.
The Rev P Whitworth, Curate of Holy Trinity Brompton, diocese of London, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev J H Wright, Vicar of Rolvenden, diocese of Canterbury, to be Incumbent of St Martin Cheriton, Folkestone, same diocese.

Other appointments
Mr Richard Wilkinson, Christian Stewardship campaign director for the diocese of Lincoln, to be Assistant Secretary to the Diocesan Synod, Bishop's Council and Pastoral Committee. He succeeds Canon Hugh Arbuckle, who is retiring.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev J T Charnley, Vicar of Ashburton, with Buckland-in-the Moor and Bickington, diocese of Exeter, to retire in December
The Rev R A B Mace, Vicar of Barnsley St Peter and St John, Diocese of Wakefield, to retire at the end of the year.
The Rev J D Morris, non-stipendiary Priest-in-Charge of Fairlight, diocese of Chichester, to retire in October.
Canon J M Payne, Canon Treasurer of St German's Cathedral, diocese of Sodor and Man, to retire in November. He becomes Canon Emeritus.
The Rev G S G Stokes, Vicar of Sonning, diocese of Oxford, to retire next February.

Church in Wales
Canon A T Lewis, Vicar of St Ann's with Tregarth, to be Cursal Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
The Rev W Jones, Rector of Llanystumdwy with Llangybi with Llanarmon with Dolbenmaen, to be Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
The Rev E Roberts, Vicar of Glanogwen, to be Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
The Rev R Williams, Rector of Llangwnnadl with Penllech with Bryncroes, to be Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
The Rev J W C Coutts, Vicar of St David's, Brecon, to the benefice of St Mary, Monmouth.

Church of Scotland
The Rev H L Mooney, from Deerness with St Andrews, Orkney.

Latest wills

Mrs Lillian Selinger, of Hove, East Sussex, professionally known as Lillian Aza, the theatrical manager and agent for her sister-in-law, Dame Gracie Fields, left estate valued at £111,353 net.

Mr Harold Thomas Cottam, of Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, the wireless operator on the Carpathia, the first ship on the scene of the Titanic tragedy in 1912, left estate valued at £56,633 net.

Mr Frank John Aldred Major, of Streatham, London, left estate valued at £121,267 net. He left all of his property equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and British Heart Foundation.

Professor Sir Cecil Cuthbert Parrott, of Abbeystead, Lancashire, Ambassador to Prague, 1960-66, and professor of Russian and Soviet studies at Lancaster University 1966-76 left estate valued at £67,092 net.

Mr Walter Ernest Padley, of Highgate, London, Labour MP for Ogmore, 1950-79, left £63,801 net.

Lord Glenavy, of Westminster, better known as Michael Campbell, the author of such novels as *Peter Perry* and *Lord Dismiss Us*, and brother of Patrick Campbell, the humorist, left estate valued at £61,332 net.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Gibbs Mrs Hilda Ivy, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, £534,678.
Ollier, Miss Norah, of Brampton, Cumbria £212,855
Robinson, Mr Lawrence Henry, of Fence, Lancashire £345,012
Underwood, Leslie Reneson, of Buxted £203,187
Collinson, Mr Frederick Norman, of York........ £416,987
Orme, Gywnyth Maude, of Dorking, Surrey........ £683,581

OBITUARY

MR BRUCE GREAVES
Spreading Christianity in Africa

Rev. T. A. Beetham writes:

Mr Lionel Bruce Greaves, OBE MC, who died on September 15 in New Zealand, was one of the great educational missionaries of pre-independent Africa. Born in Cardiff in 1895 he was due to go up to Cambridge in 1914, but the war intervened. He served with distinction on the Western Front and in Salonika.

At Trinity in 1919 he read Mathematics, a fellow-student being E. Carey Francis, later of the Alliance High School, Kenya. Their separate contributions to education in East and West Africa were of outstanding merit; each man's work bore the marks not only of great intellectual gifts and strong personal character, but of an inner compulsion, the source of it rarely revealed, to carry something extra in respect of their lost contemporaries.

Bruce ('Tim') Greaves went in 1922 to the Methodist Teacher Training College at Aburi in the Gold Coast, which was later to move to Kumasi as Wesley College. Here he laid the foundation of a fine tradition of teacher training, in close association with H. A. Harman of the Education Department. In 1937 he went to Nairobi as Educational Advisor to Protestant Missions in East Africa.

After further short service in Ghana he returned to London in 1950 to succeed Canon H. M. Grace as Africa Secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, which post he held until his retirement in 1960.

On the side of education he built on the tradition begun by Dr. J. H. Oldham through his contribution to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies at the Colonial Office, in the last decade of this positive service from Britain to the build-up of the educational infrastructure of the coming African Independent States.

On the wider Church side he was the focus of relationships between the Churches in Britain and the secretaries of African National Christian Councils. Alongside the inspiration his wide experience brought to them, he was able to feed back to the British Churches the feel of Church and national life in the period leading up to independence: this was particularly so for Southern and Central Africa.

His friends remember him for his lively mind, ready wit, amazing capacity for hard work, generous encouragement of younger colleagues, and the breadth of his Christian vision.

DR REIDAR SOGNNAES

Dr Reidar Sognnaes, the Norwegian-born dentist who claimed to have identified the remains of Adolf Hitler and of his personal secretary, Martin Bormann, died on September 22 in Los Angeles, aged 72.

His determination that Hitler was one of the bodies was made on the basis of a comparison between dental charts of the Nazi leader and a Soviet examination of the body, which was found after Russian troops entered Berlin in May, 1945. Bormann's identification was made through an examination of dentures.

Uncertainty remains whether the remains were those of the two men. Last week Dr Lester L. Luntz, Clinical Professor of Oral Diagnosis at the University of Connecticut, who made a study of the problem over 18 years, expressed the view that a double had been used to conceal the truth.

Dr Sognnaes, who was born in Kronstad, came to the United States on a scholarship in 1938, and was a volunteer in Canada in the Royal Norwegian Air Force during the war.

He took American citizenship in 1951, the year he was named a professor at the dental school of Harvard University. In 1960 he founded the dental school at the University of California, Los Angeles.

In addition to his claim of identification of Hitler and Bormann, Dr Sognnaes was known for his research into cavity prevention and the preventive use of fluoride, now a common toothpaste ingredient.

He also discredited the story that George Washington, the first US President, had wooden false teeth.

CLYDE COOK

Clyde Wilford Cook, an Australian-born film comedian of the silent era who made the transition to sound, has died in California at the age of 87.

Cook was something of an acrobat – as a boy he performed tumbling acts between rounds at boxing matches – and was in demand for the more physical type of films. He made several appearances in adaptations of the Bulldog Drummond novels; best known of the sound films in which he had a part were *Dawn Patrol* (1930), the story of World War One flying aces, and *Barbary Coast* (1935).

Coming to England at the age of 16 he played for a time on the variety stage before moving to the United States where he joined the Ziegfield Follies. Later he changed to films and went to Hollywood.

State Opening of Parliament

Parliament will be opened by the Queen at 11.30am on Tuesday, November 6.

Applications from peers for the following tickets and car parking labels, if required, should be sent to the Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, House of Lords, London, SW1A OPW, by Friday, October 12.

For peeresses, husbands and peers; eldest sons, not below the age of 14 years, for seats in the Chamber of the House of Lords:
After the receipt of applications, a ballot will be held and tickets sent to those successful. Unsuccessful applicants will be so informed. Tickets have however, to be restricted to peeresses/husands whose husbands/wives are members of the House of Lords at the time and are issued on the understanding that the peer will be present at the ceremony.
For tickets for the Royal Gallery:
A limited number of these tickets will be available for relatives and friends of members of both Houses of Parliament for watching the procession in the royal gallery. Peers may apply for one ticket only. MPs should apply for these tickets to the Speakers' secretary.
Applications for car parking labels should state whether they are for chauffeur or owner driven cars or for use by a royal gallery guest.
The doors will be opened at 10.00am and will be closed at 10.45am, or as stated on the ticket.
Dress for the floor of the chamber of the House of Lords will be: Peeresses, evening dress; decorations, collars. Peers, robes over service dress or suits; Knights of Orders, collars.
Dress for the royal gallery: Ladies, day dress with hat. Gentlemen, morning dress, service dress or suit.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir Simon Cassels to be promoted Admiral, Nov 15.
CAPTAINS: I F Christhop, MOD as DNOA(I), Nov 29. C J Howard, NELSON in Cmd (to serve in rank of Cdre), Dec 18. M F O'Reilly, TEMERAIRE in Cmd, Nov 16.
COMMANDERS: D L P Evans, MOD HQ, Feb 18, 1985; G G Meekums, MOD HQ, Nov 13; M T Smith, MOD HQ, March 15 1985; J B Taylor, FOSM, March 26 1985; P A C Wheen, GLASGOW in Cmd, Dec 13.
CHAPLAIN: Rev V Docherty, FOFS, Nov 13.
Retirements
REAR-ADMIRAL: J W T Walters, Oct 8.
CAPTAIN: J R Bussell, Nov 17.
COMMANDER: A J White, Oct 21.

The Army
COLONELS: H J Lowles, to BMATT UGANDA, Oct 8; R A Holdsworth, to 38 Cen Wksp REME and CO, Oct 6; R A Pett, to MOD, Oct 8; P J Treneer-Mitchell, to HQ SE Dist, Oct 1.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J W Ray RE, to LE(A), Oct 1; R Vaughan-Stanley RCT, to LE(A), Oct 1; R W P Mullin REME, to Trg Bn and Depot REME as CO, Oct 6.
Retirements
BRIGADIERS: G A Atkinson late REME, Sept 29; A J I Sweet Late REME, Sept 26.
COLONEL: R A Pinder late RE, Oct 1.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: A A Reed to MOD as Director Nursing Services (RAF) and Matron in Chief PMRAFNS, Sept 29.
GROUP CAPTAINS (with acting rank of air commodore): R A F Wilson to MOD as Director of Operations (Strike) (RAF), Sept 17; J Broughton to become Commandant Royal Observer Corps, Sept 28.
GROUP CAPTAINS: R H Kyle to RAF Halton as Officer Commanding, Sept 24.
WING COMMANDER (with acting rank of Group Captain): K Bradley to HQ RAF Germany, Sept 24
WING COMMANDERS: M E Williamson to Muscat, Sept 25; J W Blockey to MOD Sept 28; I C H Dick to BDS Washington, Sept 28; J K Pettifer to MOD, Sept 28; K Stubbs to MOD, Sept 24; S A Cullen to RAF IPTM Halton, Sept 24; R D J Papworth to RAF Hospital Wegberg, A F Johnson to RAF Uxbridge, Sept 24.
SQUADRON LEADERS (with acting rank of Wing Commander): C F Cooper to RAF St Athan, Sept 24; T J Pratt to RAF St Mawgan, Sept 24.

Maps sale makes £1.5m

A two-day sale of printed books, Atlases and maps at Sotheby's made £1,519,331.

Important items sold included "A relation of Maryland together with a map of the country in 1635" sold to a Hertfordshire dealer for £50,000 and a map of Palestine published in Amsterdam 1631-32 sold to H. P. Kraus, a New York dealer, for £19,000.

Science report

Pinpointing a criminal by his crime

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new word has crept into the jargon of forensic scientists. "Psychogram" describes the likely psychological profile of a particular type of criminal. The pioneers on the technique are attempting to provide detectives with characteristics including the age, sex, ethnic and educational background of the person being sought for a crime.

Attempts at psychological profiling have been stimulated by the phenomenon of multiple murders by one individual, such as the Yorkshire Ripper in the United Kingdom and the Son of Sam killer in New York.

Compared with advances in technology for identifying forged signatures or fragments from scenes of burglaries and for analysing tiny samples of hair and blood, the psychogram method is in its infancy. But its importance is being emphasized at the international Association of Forensic Sciences, which is meeting in Oxford.

Sir Lawrence Byford, the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, forecast that multiple murders would be prevented when the super-computer system, Holmes, is introduced. It will link local police authorities through a national centre and improve considerably the speed of detection and identification of criminals. To speed the sifting and accurate analysis of data is one application of information technology.

The psychogram, a different application of computer technology, is still at the research stage by a special team assembled by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. But the method has been used successfully to enable detectives in New York to find murderers after their inquiries had seemingly reached an end.

The details have been submitted to the meeting of forensic scientists by Mr Robert Ressler, a behavioural scientist with the FBI, Professor Ann Burgess, a specialist in psychiatry from the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Ralph D'Agostino, a professor of mathematics and statistics at Boston University, and Mr John Douglas, also from the FBI.

They have assembled a method for determining the profiles of individuals from a combination of sources, including interviews with convicted offenders. Among them are Charles Manson, and a number of criminals convicted with him; Edmund Kemper, a man who murdered 10 people; Herbert Mullin, who murdered 14; and three assassins; Sirhan B. Sirhan, Jane Moore and Arthur Bremmer.

In assembling a profile, they identify both the type of individual and the type of crime that he or she would carry out.

The first application of their methods was in New York, after the murder of a teacher aged 26. There were indications that the individual could murder again, but the police had difficulty in tracing the culprit. Assembling the material through the FBI computer system, the team produced a psychogram suggesting a white man, probably aged 25 to 35, who knew the victim and either lived or worked near by, possibly in the same apartment block. The individual would be a high school dropout, live by himself or with a single parent, and have collecting as a hobby.

Other characteristics were added, and with these the detectives revived their investigation to locate the murderer.

THE ARTS

Television

The fragile web of human society

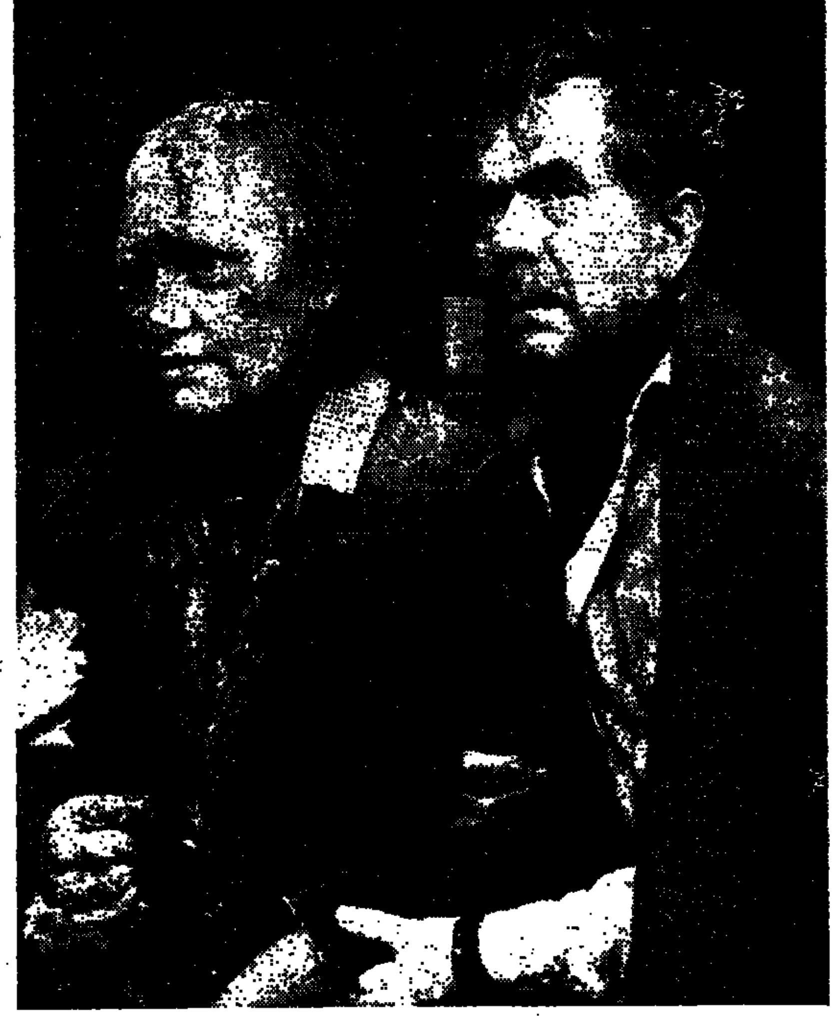
It was not clear if the point of Threads (BBC2) was to frighten or to inform those who watched it – they are not, perhaps, incompatible aims although I suspect that last night they came under the larger heading of "entertainment". No one likes to admit that the presentation of nuclear war can be seen in such an apparently frivolous way, but the fact that television spectaculars like this and *The Day After* are devoted to the subject suggests that its appeal to an audience is not the smallest element in the calcualation of programme-makers. The success of "horror" and "science fiction" in the cinema suggests, in addition, the antecedents for programmes such as this.

In fact, *Threads* used most of the standard cinematic conventions; daily life in Sheffield before the nuclear attack was presented with the kind of affectionate homeliness which always suggests trouble ahead. Then, with the help of computerized headlines and Paul Vaughan's grave explanations, tension accumulated: some unpleasant events in the Middle East, American President droning on in the background, confrontation and, finally, global nuclear war. All of this was maintained at an adequately realistic level, given the fact that the material was necessarily hypothetical and sometimes improbable.

The war and its aftermath were effectively presented also: the official chaos, the panic on the streets, the injuries, the shooting and the desperation born of the "nuclear winter" all had a measure of conviction, but they were convincing primarily as an expression of our general fears. *Threads* was, in other words, a kind of fantasy. Anxiety about mass death and destruction is by no means a new phenomenon, after all, and it really only suggests a general insecurity which in our generation has clustered around the subject of atomic warfare. This was partly the theme of *Threads* itself, which demonstrated how periously constructed our human society is, and how easily it breaks down – like a spider's web through which a schoolboy pokes his finger.

The trick, of course, is to intrigue or frighten an audience on a dramatic level while at the same time lending an air of respectability or plausibility to the enterprise by using the techniques of documentary realism. And yet this merging of styles was not entirely successful. As drama, there was such an unrelieved monotony of suffering that it did not entirely hold the attention: the images were unpleasant, but we have now become so accustomed to them that they seemed merely stereotypical. And, as documentary, last night's programme left too many questions unanswered to be entirely convincing.

Peter Ackroyd



Expression of general fear: David Brierley and Rita May as husband and wife in search of their son

Theatre

When the weak must change

The Dark River
Orange Tree

Rodney Ackland's *The Dark River* is a play about time that until now has missed its moment. First produced in 1938, its forecast of the oncoming war was stifled in post-Munich euphoria: and when it did reach the West End, in 1943, the English needed no warnings and were as intent as ever at looking on the bright side. That, by an ultimate irony, is Ackland's main point, although it did not get through to me on the occasion of the last revival 12 years ago.

Looking to theatrical prototypes, it is a 1930s reworking of *Ghosts* and *Heartbreak House*, a group portrait of little Englanders in headlong flight from the outside world. The setting is almost literally a nursery, a former schoolhouse on a Thames backwater where Ella, the headmistress, is glad to receive old pupils on much the same old terms. One of them, Cathy, her marriage in ruins, arrives accompanied by a superannuated flapper. They are joined by an ex-serviceman who had known Ella's dead son in the first war. Ominous rumbles are heard from a nearby gunnery station but the household close their ears and spend the time in reminiscences and reviving the party spirit of the 1920s.

The future knocks on the door in the person of Alan, a Spain-conscious designer of air-raid shelters, who falls for Kathy and tries to drag her out of the blinkered sanctuary and erase the memory of her husband.

The past exerts a ferocious grip on all Ella's circle, including her old father, who finally reverts to second childhood, and a visiting film director whose 1919 anti-war epic is due for a disastrous comeback. Looked at from an Ibsenite standpoint, you could say that the play is saying that, no matter how momentous the times, your own past will get you in the end. More important is the sense of the European sickness inexorably invading this quiet retreat: as in Auden's line "Up every staircase all the same, the dreadful stranger swiftly came".

The piece intially disconcerts because it seems to be written in a predictable commercial form and then apparently breaks the rules. As the spokesman of the present, for instance, you expect the crusading Alan to arouse sympathy: but in fact he comes over as a self-righteous bully who treats Cathy's emotional vacillation with icy contempt. Cathy herself, though nominally the heroine, appears for most of the evening as a fluttering fool. What Ackland is doing is turning a pitiless searchlight on the sterling English quality of looking on the bright side: and finally stating that, if such behaviour is to change, it is the weak people themselves who will have to do the changing.

Sam Walters's production, true to this mini-epic theatre, presents the play's line with ironic clarity, never pinning down characters with moral judgments. Among other things, this displays Ackland's gift for intricate plot detail to great advantage and extracts performances of photographic precision from Dermot Crowley, Phyllida Hewat and Belinda Lang.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Spine-chilling suspense

ECO/Mackerras
Festival Hall

Murray Perahia has always had a purposefully limited repertory. I wish he played more Bach, more of Chopin's solo piano music, the Berg Sonata ... well, it would be a long list. But he seems always to have needed to feel himself right inside the music he plays: he has just disengaged himself from a complete Mozart piano concerto cycle, and on Friday night gave us a foretaste of what is to come in a Beethoven piano concerto cycle.

In the middle of an English Chamber Orchestra concert which included a bustling, muscular account of Mendelssohn's Overture *The Hebrides* under Sir Charles Mackerras, and the same composer's "Italian" Symphony which they gave together a few months ago, Perahia played Beethoven's Fourth Concerto, and the result was absolutely compelling and absolutely individual. Perahia is incapable of making an unpleasant sound at the keyboard, yet surely, one thought, Beethoven occasionally needs to sound less than pleasant? What Perahia proposed in place of sharp-edged sensationalism, however, was a reading in which the scale was perfectly judged, and in which, within that scale, every gesture was placed with at times spine-chilling clarity and precision.

Just a couple of examples: plenty of pianists bring a frightening impact to the dotted chords under the trill that ends the usual first movement cadenza, but I defy any other player to concentrate all their power into the drifting sequence of turns which follows and leads back to the orchestra: Perahia kept us here in a state of suspended animation – as if the whole power of the movement was concentrated into this one passage – and then gently released the music into the final section.

Charles Rosen has analyzed how Beethoven brilliantly increases the rhythmic pace in the first movement without changing tempo, and Perahia emphasized this by making the very first chord totally static, a start and a finish at once. Again, the tiny slow movement (in which the ECO were sharp and clear) found its non-resolution in a final phrase left – again a temporal deception – hanging inconclusively in the air, only to be resolved in a finale at once playful and deadly serious.

Nicholas Kenyon

New London Chamber Choir/Wood
St John's

Rachmaninov is one of the Old Believers of twentieth-century Russian music, and Alfred Shnitke I suppose must be counted among the anarchists, but they meet together in church. Saturday's glorious concert from the New London Chamber Choir linked the elder composer's hour-long setting of the Orthodox Vespers with two short pieces by Shnitke, both typically if quite differently odd, but both agreeing with Rachmaninov in his preference for sound over sense, and for exultant, rich harmonies over all other possible sounds.

To paraphrase Stravinsky on the composer himself, Rachmaninov's Vespers is 60 minutes of Russian glow. The cycle of psalms, prayers and hymns to the Virgin offers some variety of pace, structure and scoring, but the essence is unmoving, and lies in short progressions of radiant harmony.

These really call for a low, domed church to resound about, but the New London Chamber Choir managed to create a fine aura for themselves in St John's with their full-throated attack. James Wood, their conductor, aroused doubts only with his skittish staccatos, especially in the Magnificat responses. Otherwide this was a very assured and resplendent performance, graced in the second movement by a luscious true contralto sound from Susan Tyrrell: I wish she had had much more to do.

The Shnitke pieces were his *Voices from Nature* of 1972 and the more recent *Minnesang*. In the former a vibraphone gently leads the way for 10 women's voices to move from slow, blurred chromatic shifts up to a piercing C minor triad and then part of the way back again: evidently this is another member of the large family of Ligeti's *Lux aeterna*.

Minnesang is longer, more individual and decidedly more thrilling. Here the choir is one of 53 soloists, arranged in various little groups singing rounds based on German medieval art songs (hence the title). The result is a vast patchwork, but because all the ensembles are tied to the same minim beat, and because they all sing in the same white-note mode, the effect for much of the time is a steady pulsation of enriched dominant chords, and thereby an expression of wonder. The songs may be making avowals of courtly love, but Shnitke's message is the same as Rachmaninov's.

Paul Griffiths

Leeds Piano Competition

Mind over muscle

The BBC's results service will have already brought you, along with the weekend's athletics, boxing and soccer, the scores at the twenty-first Leeds International Pianoforte Competition. Jon Kimura Parker, from Canada, has gained the "instant fame" which Fanny Waterman boasted this year as being one of her competition's attributes; he has also, at the age of 24, gained £3,500 in prize money, and as many international engagements as he can fit into his music case.

His Brahms First Concerto was the first performance to elicit audience response which broke quite spontaneously into the music's last echoes, and came from feet as well as hands. From its first notes it was marked by a strength of intellect as well as muscle, and to its last it had as much to say about the work itself as about the instrument on which it was played or the virtuosity of its player. Neither of these qualities has a way of proliferating at such events, and both were certainly thin on the ground at Leeds this year.

What he said about the Brahms was purposeful, cumulative and authoritative if still partial. In its big-boned frame, its daring closeness to the work's emotional core and its bold dramatic pacing, his reading let in little of the radiance which also lightens the music's darkness. Instead he pursued the darkness relentlessly with all the physical strength and mental stamina so vital to this sort of success. He was not, of course, judged by his concerto alone: the chamber music prize which he shared with Ju Hee Suh was well deserved for a semifinal "Kreutzer" Sonata of alert and stimulating individuality.

Sixteen-year-old Ju Hee Suh of Korea made history by being the youngest competitor ever, and then by walking off with the second prize of £2,000. Her placing can only reflect the jury's caution and perhaps lack of deeper assurance in her ability to ballast talent and pace and sustain the career expectations which they, and juries worldwide, create and perpetuate.

There was nothing second rate about her performance. Miss Suh can swallow a Steinway whole, and, what is more, digest its repertoire more thoroughly than anyone in sight. Her Rachmaninov Third was the only performance in which composition and its recreation were one.

Her spontaneous and exuberant greeting of Edward Downes, and the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra at the end were the inevitable climax of an intensely integrated musical relationship which had a regenerating effect on the work inself. Whether in the gentle guiding and leading in of the lyrical opening theme (she is, significantly, a pupil of Mieczyslaw Horszowski), whether in variations vividly engaging repartee and freshly pondered detail, or in the massive span of her last movement this was a reading one wanted to reflect on, assimilate and then hear all over again. A word of praise at this point, too, for conductor and orchestra, who throughout their efforts were, although televisually blurred, brightly defined and stimulating musical partners.

Having won first prize last year at the Darmstadt Chopin Competition, Junko Otake (28, Japan) was awarded third prize for her Chopin First Concerto. Both idiomatic and idiosyncratic, it was astute in its listening, but stronger on earnestness of idea than imagination. Louis Lortie (25, Canada) and David Buechner (25, USA), both with more competition experience behind them, gained fourth and fifth places respectively with Beethoven Four and Five. Both produced a prototype competition package, turning in performances of slick technical fluency and of bland (and in Mr Buechner's case stylistically immature) interpretative character.

Emma Takhmizyan (27, Bulgaria), who was placed sixth, highlighted in her compelling Schumann Concerto many of the serious artistic drawbacks of a career shaped by such gladiatorial contests. This was a reading simmering with rich and risk-taking ideas, brought dangerously to boiling point by the artificial heat of the environment.

Hilary Finch

PUBLISHING

Fictional pressure

Until last Tuesday most people inclined to speculate about literary matters assumed that this was J. G. Ballard's year, that his *Empire of the Sun* would win the Booker Prize. They may still think so but with the short list of six titles announced, there has to be a chance – whatever Ladbrokes' odds – that the author of one of the other five novels will make off with the prize money, raised to £15,000 for the first time this year, less to keep pace with inflation than ahead of the other prizes breathing down its financial neck, notably the Betty Trask.

Another reason why Jim Ballard might not win on October 18 is that, with five judges of as disparate taste as this year's crop, the likelihood of their genuinely agreeing as to the best novel in English published between January 1 and November 30, 1984 by a citizen of the British Commonwealth, Republic of Ireland, Pakistan, Bangladesh or South Africa is remote.

Which is not, emphatically, to suggest that the winner will be a "compromise". Any of the shortlisted books would be a worthy victor in that, except to publishers and to Messrs Booker McConnell, a novel can no more be the "best" of its year than of its decade or century.

John Fuller, one of this year's judges (shortlisted for the Booker last year and, by way of compensation for losing, winner of another prize, the Whitbread), has been quoted as saying "I thought helping to judge the Booker would be the ideal way of sampling modern fiction – 90-odd books to fill up a dry summer". And Richard Cobb, chairman of the judges, admits to having spent two hours with each book, long or short. Professor Cobb is a quick reader. Amis *père et fils* used up a whole morning.

This is all terribly British, terribly amateur and, on the face of it, harmless. Jolly good publicity for serious new fiction, hard enough to sell, you know. Yet there are a couple of not inconsiderable drawbacks, and the book trade ought really to face up to them. The lesser, perhaps, is the pressure put upon novelists, the writers of books short-listed, of those entered for the autumn's prizes, and – saddest of all – of those not entered. What future, in his own eyes, has a novelist whose book is not deemed good enough *even by his own publisher* to be submitted for a crock of fool's gold?

For the Booker, publishers (not authors) may propose a maximum of four titles, and the judges may "call in" others. Jonathan Cape were rumoured last year to have submitted the four novels which they thought the judges least likely to favour, on the assumption that they would call in the biggies. This year Cape decline to admit what titles were submitted, so as not to offend all but four of their grand novelists.

Some publishers sensibly go to infinite trouble analyzing the individual tastes of the judges (those known to read contemporary fiction) and as a result submit titles they believe most likely to appeal to their sensibilities, regarding the idea of an objective "best" novel as fatuous.

Until the rise in influence (to the hungry worlds of publicity officers, newspapers and television) a few years ago of the Booker, the most distinguished literary prizes – the Somerset Maugham, the Llewelyn Rhys, the Hawthornden, the James Tait Black, the W. H. Smith – were quietly administered and the identity of the judges was a matter of little concern even to the book trade. They were assumed to be, and usually were, "experts" in fiction and it was thus an honour to be a winner: the books that, down the decades, have won these prizes are a vindication of the system, and as often as not the winning titles were published in the spring.

Now, thanks to Bookermania and the accompanying razzmatazz, publishers bring out the novels they regard as their most fashionable in the autumn with the results we are currently witnessing in the review pages. If more than a few of the 90-plus books submitted for the Booker were issued throughout the year rather than concentrated in September and October, many of those especially by new or undervalued novelists that cry out for adequate review coverage would receive it, and be more widely read.

The book pages, at this time and for once in the year, are bulging with fiction reviews, and it is frustrating that, say, Anita Brookner receives less space than William Boyd, or vice versa, merely because Booker-fever in practice demands that they are published during this period. It is worst of all for the consumer, the person who buys and reads new novels but who is unlikely to purchase six books released in the same week, for six or seven weeks in succession, whereas he or she might if their publication and reviews were spread through the year.

The autumn prizes have become, ironically, because of the superficial success of the Booker, publishing's equivalent to Fleet Street's bingo. The parallel breaks down, with grievous consequences, in that there are infintely more novelists than newspapers. Those novelists who do not hit the jackpot are likely to lose first readers, then publishers. This cannot be good for the art of fiction at which we are, once again, proving rather good.

Paul Harris

It appears that I am in head-on collision with the Edinburgh publisher Paul Harris in saying that his arm injury has caused authors' royalty cheques to arrive late. He assures me that this is not so, which of course I accept. I also accept that, contrary to what I implied, he is indeed his company's sole authorized cheque signer. My apologies to him.

E. J. Craddock

Dance

Ballet pour Demain
The Place

The programmes at The Place on Friday and Saturday were devoted to the winners of respecitvely the second and the first prize at this year's Bagnolet choreographic competition. The rules there stipulate a time limit of about 10 minutes, so both these entrants submitted a shortened version of a longer work.

I wonder whether Mark Tompkins's *Trahisons* might have benefited from cutting. In its full version it runs half an hour or so and includes possibly more incident than is necessary to establish its mood of a bleak, suspicious male world. One member of the cast of five stands all the time at the back, facing the wall, wearing a hat and coat, and motionless until almost at the end when he knocks his hat off with an echo of a gesture the others employed much earlier.

The others wear black shoes and trousers; nothing above the waist except sometimes white bow ties. Their movements include slapping, pushing, tweaking; gestures like deaf-and-dumb language; covering each other's eyes, ears or mouth like cooperative wise monkeys; lifts, falls and jerky exercises. Everything is meticulously controlled, timed, patterned. I found myself alienated by its mood of treacherous companionship, but it certaily builds an atmoshere.

Tompkins also showed *Saut dans la Vide*, in which he wore a plastic bucket, with big ears attached, over his head, and his musician, Hélène Sage, played various instruments, some patently home-made, through electronic devices to augment and vary the sound. Much of the time the stage was almost dark except for a hand-held torch with which one or other illuminated part of his or her person.

In the case of Catherine Diverres, winner of the first prize, those of us who saw the short version of *Le Rêve d'Helen Keller* earlier in the week could compare it with the full hour-long version given on Saturday. At first, starting with episodes that echoed the predicament facing someone who lacks sight or hearing, it seemed that the full version might valuably expand and illuminate the more abstract similar sequence (taken from about halfway through the work) that was extracted for separate performance.

The pace generally was very slow, although with brief passages of reckless speed; and as it went on the sheer impossibility of the enterprise became increasingly apparent. The sensations of someone who has never seen or heard anything are literally unimaginable to the rest of us, and to build a theatrical work upon them is therefore impossible.

What Diverres offers in reality is a series of suppositions, all proving to be dead ends. As the piece goes on, the sheer self-indulgence of this becomes increasingly apparent, and patience is further tried by the aggressively painful noise of Eiji Nakasawa's score. This is an instance where the shorter extract raised expectations that were disillusioned by experience of the whole.

Both the winning entries could, I think, have been performed by actors with no specific dance training. Does that tell us something about French choreographers, or only about French juries?

John Percival

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 17. Dealings End, Sept 28. § Contango Day, Oct 1. Settlement Day, Oct 8.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

There is no Portfolio competition today because of technical problems with the stock exchange prices. Today we carry the week's changes. Today's £2,000 portfolio prize is held over until tomorrow, when there will be a total of £4,000 to be won.

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only yld %	Gross Red yld %
SHORTS						
1017m	Treas	15% 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.749	10.416
216m	Exch C	12% 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.914	10.552
1165m	Treas	3% 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.154	10.900
1207m	Treas	11½% 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.443	10.784
978m	Treas C	[illegible] 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.912	10.815
1318m	Exch	[illegible] 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.106	11.051
1167m	Exch	[illegible] 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.870	11.180
981m	Treas C	10% 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.191	11.377
726m	Treas	3% 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.306	9.165
1086m	Exch C	[illegible] 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.633	11.330
1157m	Treas	12% 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.918	11.519
573m	Treas	[illegible] 1984-86	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.906	11.357
1040m	Exch	14% 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.453	11.730
432m	Exch	2½% 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.882	9.556
1286m	Exch	[illegible] 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.872	11.723
972m	Treas C	[illegible] 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.540	11.571
554m	Exch	2½% 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.930	9.424
1512m	Exch	[illegible] 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.762	11.651
501m	Fund	[illegible] 1985-87	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.242	11.142
1064m	Treas	10% 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.434	11.618
709m	Treas	3% 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.597	9.823
1954m	Treas	12% 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.870	11.870
446m	Treas	[illegible] 1985-88	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.635	11.513
1086m	Treas IL	2% 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.932	6.206
1203m	Exch	[illegible] 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.909	11.783
936m	Treas C	[illegible] 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.893	11.235
818m	Trans	3% 1978-88	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.857	10.248
1660m	Treas	[illegible] 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.298	11.556
2326m	Treas	[illegible] 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.630	11.760
931m	Treas C	[illegible] 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.201	11.491
1048m	Treas	[illegible] 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.034	11.858
1073m	Exch	10% 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.717	11.537
MEDIUMS						
1167m	Exch	11% 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.388	11.600
475m	Treas	5% 1986-89	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.286	10.325
1021m	Treas	13% 1990	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.384	11.692

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

BREWERIES

[illegible]

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

[illegible]

BUILDING AND ROADS

[illegible]

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

[illegible]

CINEMAS AND TV

[illegible]

DRAPERY AND STORES

[illegible]

ELECTRICALS

[illegible]

FINANCE AND LAND

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

FOODS

[illegible]

HOTELS AND CATERERS

[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS

A – D

[illegible]

E – K

[illegible]

L – R

[illegible]

S – Z

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

LEISURE

[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

OVERSEAS TRADERS

[illegible]

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER

[illegible]

TEXTILES

[illegible]

TOBACCOS

[illegible]

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. [illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Recovery from recession is well underway but developing countries still face severe debt problems. *The Times* staff correspondents analyse the state of the world economy on the opening day of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington

World banking

The surprisingly strong recovery in the world economy over the past year at least provides a reassuring backcloth for the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which opens formally today in Washington.

It is the biggest and most important international gathering in the financial calendar. Finance ministers and officials rub shoulders in the lushly-carpeted corridors of the IMF's Washington headquarters while a host of senior bankers circulate and confer on the fringes of the formal events.

The meeting provides an unrivalled opportunity to discuss economic issues affecting the world economy and financial system and is also the forum for determining policy on the IMF and its sister organization, the World Bank.

There are still many dangers and uncertainties facing the world economy, not least the debt problems of the developing countries. But the picture confronting finance ministers is in many ways more encouraging than they would have dared to hope a year ago.

First, the recovery from the worst global recession for fifty years is firmly under way and has been gathering pace. The IMF, for instance, has just revised sharply upwards its forecasts for growth in the big industrialized countries this year from about 3.5 per cent to more than 5 per cent, and is expecting steady progress next year.

Inflation, the chronic problem of the 1970s, also appears to have been checked and shows no incipient signs of reigniting. Inflation in the big Western economies is down to under 5 per cent, the lowest level for 15 years.

Admittedly, the recovery has been patchy. The performance of the European economies has been very sluggish compared with the rapid expansion in the US, which has led the world out of recession. But growth in Europe has at least resumed, even if too slowly to have an impact on the large numbers of umemployed.

In the developing world, still labouring under a huge mountain of debt, now estimated at about $800bn (£615bn), and the painful burden of servicing it, there has also been considerable progress. The cost has been high in terms of internal adjustment, and falling living standards.

The current account deficits of *the non-oil developing contries* fell from a peak of $109bn in 1981 to $56bn in 1983 and a projected $45bn this year, in large part because of the unwillingness of the banking system to continue financing these deficits on such a large scale.

However this external correction has been achieved without the debtor countries forming cartels and simply refusing to repay, as some feared would happen. *Instead, the case-by-case* approach to the problems of the debtor countries has so far managed to persuade most of the biggest borrowers (for instance, Mexico, owing about $90bn, and Brazil, with $93bn of debts) that it is in their interests to stay within the system.

The multi-year rescheduling deal agreed in principle for Mexico this month marks a further important advance in the piecemeal strategy which has evolved to cope with the debt crisis. Multi-year reschedulings were endorsed by Western leaders at the June economic summit in London, with the aim of rewarding debtors which had undertaken tough IMF austerity programmes to put their economies on a sounder footing.

Under the Mexican deal, yet to be approved by all the 550 creditor banks, $48.7bn, or more than half of Mexico's debt, will be stretched out over 14 years and there are a number of other concessions, including lower interest margins on the debt.

At this week's meeting in Washington the Mexican deal will be held up by finance ministers as an example of the success of the present approach to the debt crisis. Together with rosier forecasts of world economic growth, it will help to confirm the views of those who believe that a judicious combination of adjustment by debtor countries, combined with new financing, stretching out of their debts to ease the immediate repayment burden and recovery in their exports to the industrial world, provide the basis for the resolution of the debt crisis.

However, this optimistic view is by no means well based and there is still concern that the progress achieved so far could unwind if a number of key assumptions prove unfounded.

"Improving the economic performance in the developing countries is one of the most *pressing objectives of international economic policy,*" the IMF emphasizes in its annual report, pointing to the sharp erosions in living standards which many developing countries have suffered as the price for improving their external accounts.

However, this improved economic performance can only be achieved, the IMF says, if the recovery of industrial countries can be "sustained and broadened" and if "the heavy burden of debt service faced by many borrowing countries can be handled satisfactorily".

The problem of sustaining the recovery will figure prominently in this week's discussions among finance ministers. High US interest rates and the extraordinary strength of the dollar, both of which have pushed up the debt servicing burden of borrowing countries, will be at the forefront of people's minds and there will be the usual oblique criticism of the US budget deficit. The dangers of protectionism and access to industrial markets for third world exports will also be touched upon.

The problems of the poorest developing countries are receiving increased attention this year There has been a growing realization that the plight of areas such as sub-Saharan Africa has been overlooked while attention has been directed to the big debtor countries which pose a threat to the stability of the world banking system.

The difficulties of the African continent, aggravated by drought, were high on the agenda of the IMF World Bank development committee which met yesterday. A number of ideas are being floated for tackling the problem, including the controversial one of a special fund for Africa.

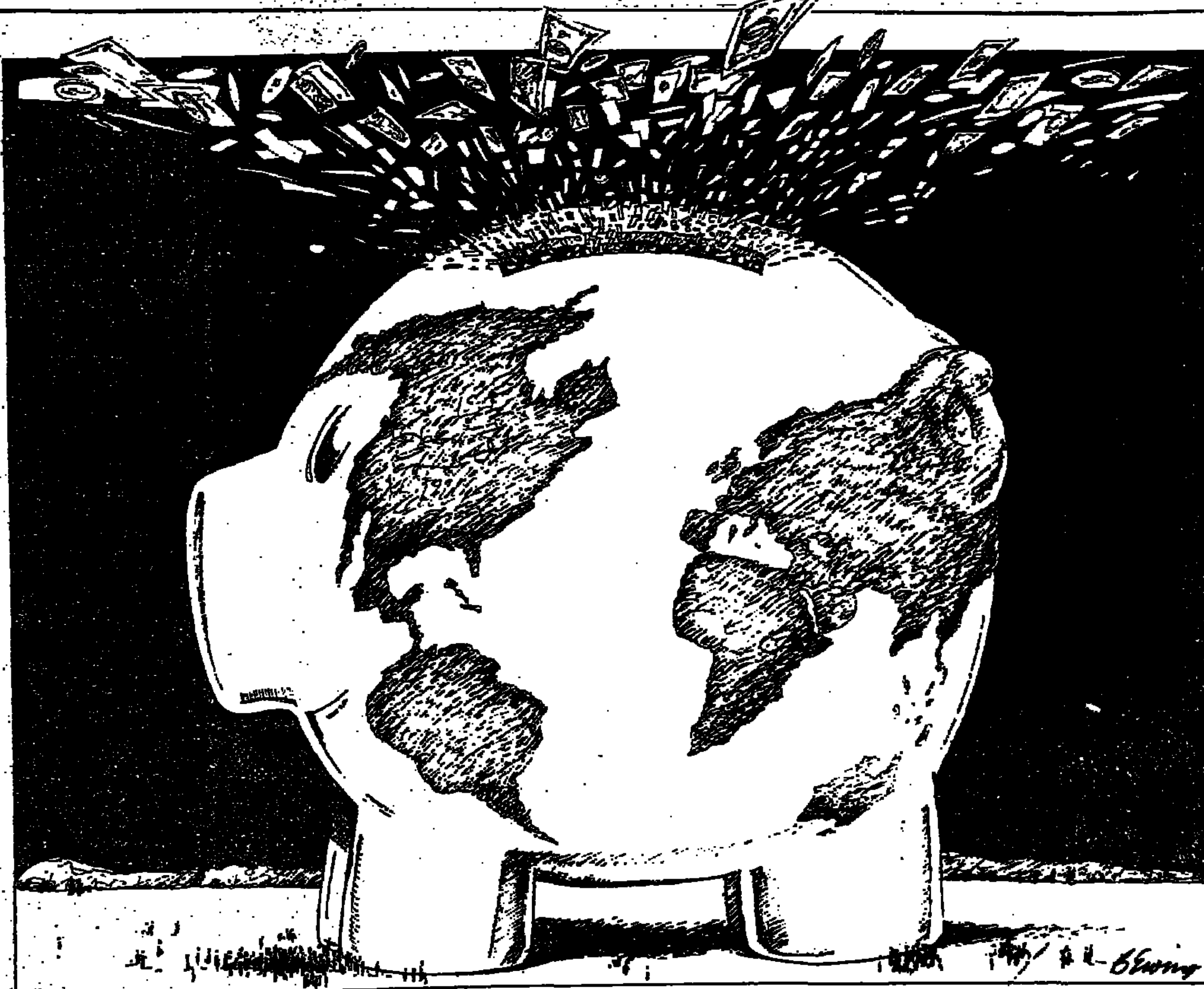
For the more advanced developing countries, which include the largest debtors, any policy prescriptions to emerge from this week's meeting will be very much along the lines of "more of the same". There is a fairly widely-shared feeling among the big industrialized countries that the flow of official finance needs to be stepped up because developing countries *became too dependent* on commercial bank loans in the 1970s.

Some, including the British, are keen to see more conditional lending by the World Bank, which takes a longer perspective than the IMF. But the general feeling is that the present approach to debt crisis is working well and eventually, once restored to health, the big borrowers will be able to resume borrowing in the private markets.

There are many, of course, especially within the developing world, who do not share this view and believe that Western governments must play a much bigger part in helping to solve the crisis. They argue that the degree of adjustment being forced on developing countries is excessive and unproductive and should be tempered by a much increased flow of financing which the private banking system is no longer willing to provide.

The recent Commonwealth Secretariat report, *The Debt Crisis and the World Economy*, drawn up by a team headed by Lord Lever, encapsulated this view. It called for a greatly stepped-up official role and concluded with a warning: "The present situation is not sustainable. The world's financial safety is balanced on a knife edge. The greatest immediate danger of disruption is posed by the risk that interest will not be paid on the existing debts of the major developing country borrowers."

Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent



GROWTH IN THE THIRD WORLD

	Percentage change in output				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	4.8	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.8
Africa (excl Sth Africa)	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.1
Asia	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.5	6.5
Europe*	3.9	1.5	2.3	2.4	0.6
Middle East	4.3	6.8	5.4	3.4	4.2
Latin America and Caribbean	6.7	6.1	0.2	−1.6	−2.3

* Cyprus, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia

Source: IMF

Today boom tomorrow gloom: the US anxiety

On the eve of the presidential election, the American economy is being hailed as a post-war miracle. A plethora of studies in recent weeks has given the US credit for pulling the rest of the world out of the steepest recession since the 1930s. The economic growth has confounded economists and led most forecasters to revise upwards their projections for 1984. The IMF has put US growth at more than 7 per cent for 1984, up from its earlier forecast of 5 per cent. The independent US congressional budget office now expects growth of 6.6 per cent for the year and the Federal Reserve Board, which acts as the central bank, has estimated growth at 6.6 per cent, with inflation around 4 per cent and unemployment dropping.

As a result, world growth has also been revised upwards. Growth for all industrial countries this year was projected at almost 5 per cent, up from 2.5 per cent in 1983. For non-oil developing nations, it was put at 3.75 per cent this year and 4.25 per cent in 1985, up from a dismal 1.75 per cent last year.

The surprisingly strong boom, after the bust of the 1982 global recession, led IMF officials to declare that the worst of the debt crisis was over. They said readjustment in developing countries "was ahead of schedule".

Engine of growth

The Washington-based Institute for International Economics went further. It said even the recent rise in interest rates could dampen the effects of the extra export earnings generated by the powerful engine of US growth.

The mood in the West is bordering on euphoria. But looking beyond the immediate period the view is less clear. There is strong concern that the US is in the midst of a classic, Keynesian, deficit-driven boom which cannot last. Some respected economists say the outlook beyond 1984 is so bleak that another steep recession is to be expected.

"Warning signals are flashing everywhere," said Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in recent congressional testimony.

He cited the "unacceptably high budget deficits", projected at $172bn (about £132bn) this year and up to $263bn by 1989; the US merchandise trade deficit, which is expected to double to a record $120bn this year; rising interest rates; and the destabilizing effects of the erratic, overvalued dollar.

The harder the dollar falls, the greater is the risk of pushing up the inflation rate in America, which is now at its lowest level in 15 years.

Stephen Marris, a senior fellow at the institute, said at a recent seminar on the US economy that the dollar would have to depreciate by 35 per cent to put the current account deficit back into equilibrium.

Inevitably, the blame for the discomfiting combination of deficits, overvalued dollars and high interest rates was been attributed to US fiscal policies, which have produced an unprecedented structurual budget imbalance.

To pay for the deficit, the US is importing huge amounts of capital from abroad. A continuation of this trend will make it the largest debtor nation, in the opinion of Mr Volcker and C. Fred Bergsten, former assistant secretary of the US treasury, who heads the institute.

"By 1986, the United States will clearly owe more to foreign nations than the value of its investments abroad, becoming a net debtor nation for the first time since World War I and approaching the present debt level of Mexico and Brazil in absolute terms", Mr Bergsten told a Senate banking committee.

Mr Marris, who was until last year economic adviser to the secretary general of the Paris-based OECD, said the record inflow of foreign savings had a positive effect on the US economy over the short term but a negative one over the long term.

"My calculations suggest that as long as the dollar remains at its present level, the US current account deficit, and the inflow of foreign capital needed to finance it, would go on rising rapidly, reaching perhaps $200bn or 4 per cent of gnp by 1989", he said.

For this to be sustained, foreigners will have to be willing to increase their net claims on the US by an estimated $700bn to $850bn over the same period.

Clearly, a savings shift of this magnitude is not sustainable. On this point, the IMF and most respected economists agree.

Record deficits

How long can it go on? The answer is unclear. Mr Marris, however, has ventured a guess that the day of reckoning will occur by the end of next year. Others, IMF officials included, say it will be some time between now and 1989.

It is generally agreed that the reckoning will occur no matter who wins the presidential election in November. Although President Reagan's policies are expected to be sharply different from those of Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger, neither can escape the realities associated with the record deficits.

The question is whether it will be a "soft-landing", in the form of much slower growth and rising unemployment, or a "crash-landing".

Mr Mondale has stated his intention, if elected, to reduce the projected deficits by two thirds in 1989 through a combination of spending cuts and tax increases which would fall most heavily on the wealthy.

Given the slower growth projected and in the absence of an easier monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board, his aides acknowledged that this might result in another recession early in the Administration. "We might have to take an early recession much as President Reagan has done, but we would be on a firm sustainable footing by 1989", one said.

President Reagan has not outlined his programme to reduce the deficits but his aides have indicated that tax reform would be a central component. Whatever the policies, he will have to take some decisive action early in a second administration to reassure nervous financial markets that he is serious about reducing the deficits.

Bailey Morris
US Economics Correspondent



Foreign capital is flooding into the US, some of it in the form of direct investment, as in Nissan's car plant at Smyrna, Tennessee

Waging the trade fight but with little success

Ten months ago the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) admitted that its original purpose had "almost been lost".

The world trade regulatory body had been forced to surrender much of its credibility and authority to the increasing number of protectionist measures taken by the very governments which it was designed to strengthen against "particularist pressures emanating from national economies".

It requested that a "new joint initiative" be taken by those governments to rescue its position – knowing full well that Europe and the US were at each other's throats over trade issues, and that everyone was up in arms about "the Japanese problem".

In October last year, a month before Gatt sent out its distress message, George Vest, US Ambassador to the EEC, had given evidence to a Senate subcommittee. He said: "Our economic relations with Europe are as turbulent as I can remember them in nearly 30 years that I have been associated with European affairs."

A week later in New York Piet Dankert, president of the European Parliament, said that "the US is threatening us with a trade war" in agriculture.

Today, although much of the tension remains, the international slanging matches have substantially disappeared. The Western summits have had much to do with reducing friction.

However, the summits will increasingly look like meetings of an elitist club unless more nations are brought into the debate.

This can only really be done through Gatt. It is encouraging to see that many countries are at last starting to think about putting a date on a new round of Gatt talks – to continue the work programme agreed, under considerably easier economic circumstances, in the Kennedy and Tokyo Rounds of the 1960s and 1970s.

Another pressing task in the next 12 months is to decide what will replace the present Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). A "temporary" measure adopted more than 20 years ago, to protect textiles and clothing manufacturers in the West from infant producers in the third world, it expires in 1986.

Agreeing an agenda for a new international trade summit for Gatt's 90 signatory nations will be a tortuous process. It will be made that much more difficult by the extremely patchy recovery of world trade during the past two years, in both geographical and industrial sector terms.

Arthur Dunkel, Gatt's director-general, has long been cautioning the US not to push too hard to widen the rules governing international trade to include services and technology. The developing countries are highly suspicious of American motives. They see precious little profit in opening either door, a view shared by several of the more advanced nations in relation to services.

National studies

Britain (with the City of London's interests at heart) and the US are among a handful of countries which this year submitted national studies of their "invisibles" sectors to Gatt – as all countries have been asked to do. The fact that West Germany, for instance, is still among the absentees means that a new "Gatt for services" is an extremely long way off.

Faced with an overall trade deficit that is likely to be as high as $120bn (about £92bn) this year, the US Commerce Department remains concerned about what it describes as the "narrowing of the US technological advantage that was the foundation of US export capability".

It is particularly anxious about the way in which imports of manufactured goods have been growing, a trend highlighted by America's increasing trade deficit on communications equipment and electronic components. This rose from almost $3bn in 1980 to $8bn last year.

Much American attention has been focussed upon the Japanese as a source of high technology goods. However, those exporters which appear to be making more significant inroads are the so-called newly industrialized countries (NICs) of Hongkong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has been even more positive than the US in calling for a new Gatt round, which he did in June.

Europe's approach is much more cautious. The EEC wants to see more progress on completing the commitments made during the Tokyo Round before embarking on new talks. In this respect, it echoes the sentiments of most developing countries, which have been pressing for a completion of the programme agreed at the Gatt ministerial meeting in 1982.

Rising tide

Though progress has been made during the past year – on subjects like sensitive technology exports to Eastern Europe and the use of America's "extraterritoriality" laws – huge problems remain. They include the EEC's agricultural export subsidies (which American farmers claim are robbing them of more than $3bn worth of foreign sales a year), US curbs on steel imports and the deployment of highly subsidized export credits by advanced nations to steal Third World business from each other.

These have precious little chance of being resolved before 1986, the *first* date being suggested for a new Gatt Round.

The chance of those talks succeeding, whenever they may take place, depends on two much wider issues: progress on Third World indebtendness and the level of world trade itself. Though there has been constant reference to the "rising tide of protectionism", a rising tide of trade is much more important.

In the short term, much depends on President Reagan's ability to deflect protectionist calls from more than 100 lobby groups in the run-up to the US election. Gatt said in May that it expects world trade to grow in volume by 5 to 6 per cent this year, having achieved 2 per cent last year.

But it is not enough simply to keep that expansion going. It must be spread more fairly, particularly in the Third World and to more industries in all countries. Unless that happens, the prospects of global harmony, or even a semblance of it, must remain as distant as ever.

John Lawless

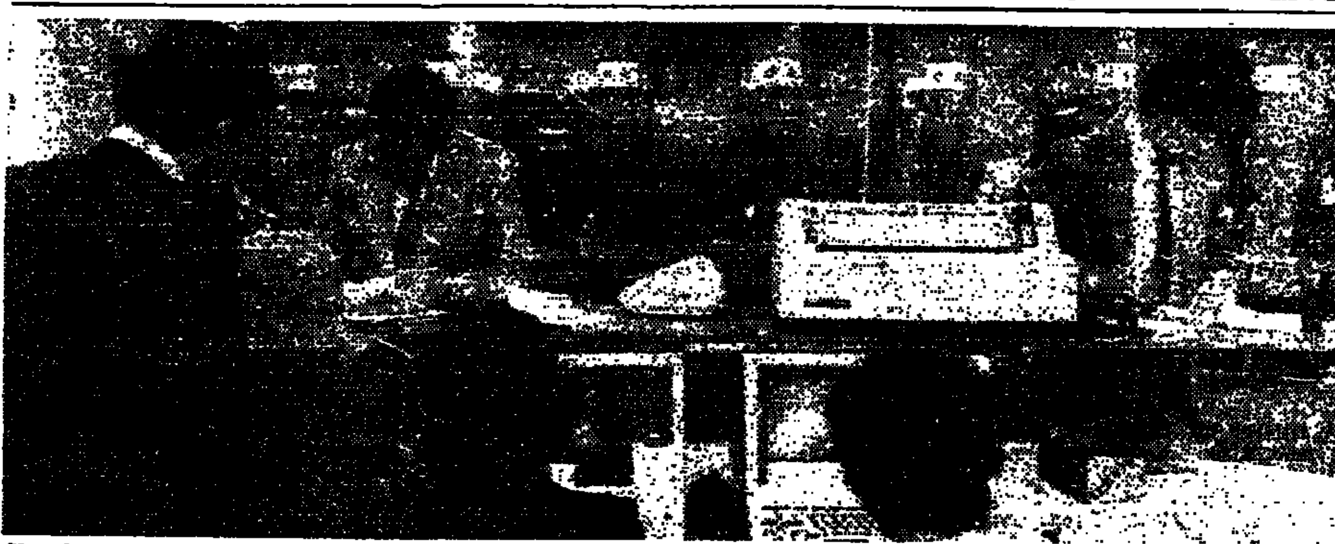
WORLD TRADE by areas in 1982 and 1983
(Billion dollars and percentages)

	Exports (fob)				Imports (cif)			
	Value		Change over previous year		Value		Change over previous year	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
WORLD	1,850	1,810	−6	−2	1,930	1,880	−6	−2
of which:								
Industrial countries	1,147	1,133	−5½	−1	1,226	1,210	−6	−1½
Traditional oil-exporting developing countries*	217	177	−22	−18½	166	140	+6	−16
Other developing countries	255	265	−4	+4	312	293	+10½	−6½
Eastern Trading Area†	193	203	+5	+5	177	185	−1½	+4½

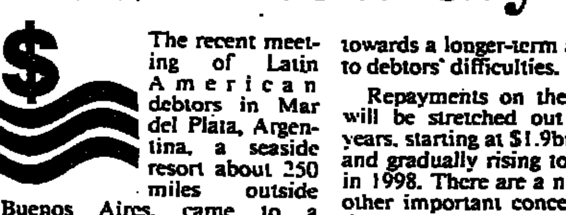
*Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.
†Imports fob
Note: Data for 1983 are based on incomplete returns and are subject to revisions.

Sources: IMF, *International Financial Statistics:* UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics:* national statistics

مكبرا من الاصل


Keeping abreast of the market on the Mexican stock exchange. The recent rescheduling of Mexico's debt marks an important new stage in dealing with such problems

Now cry for Argentina



The recent meeting of Latin American debtors in Mar del Plata, Argentina, a seaside resort about 250 miles outside Buenos Aires, came to a surprising end.

First, it finished with a remarkable degree of agreement between the participants and was notable for the lack of deep divisions so evident when the same grouping met three months earlier at Cartagena, Colombia.

Second, the proposals to emerge from the meeting were fairly moderate. The Latin American nations issued a call for direct political talks with Western creditor nations, although the US and Britain had voiced opposition to the idea. They also recommended increases in lending by the multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and IMF.

However, the lack of any open discussion about joint unilateral action suggests that, for the time being at least, the idea of debtors' cartels or a head-on confrontation with the international financial system has been firmly buried.

Bankers have long been aware that the key to any debtors' cartel in Latin America would be the participation of Brazil and Mexico. Between them they account for more than half of the continent's total external debt of about $350bn (£270bn).

LATIN AMERICA'S DEBTS

	($m)
Argentina	43,600
Brazil	93,000
Chile	17,900
Colombia	11,800
Costa Rica	4,100
Ecuador	6,800
Mexico	89,000
Peru	11,800
Uruguay	4,200
Venezuela	34,000

Source: bankers' estimates

But while the idea of unilateral action has been discussed at some stage by their governments, both countries are keenly aware of the crippling economic consequencies of such action and recent developments have given them an extra incentive to continue along their present paths.

The recent multi-year rescheduling deal agreed in principle for Mexico and covering $48.7bn, or more than half its total debt, is one key incentive. The deal marks an important move away from dealing with the immediate problems towards a longer-term approach to debtors' difficulties.

Repayments on the $48.7bn will be stretched out over 14 years, starting at $1.9bn in 1985 and gradually rising to $6.44bn in 1998. There are a number of other important concessions in the deal, including lower fees and interest margins.

The idea of multi-year reschedulings is to reward countries which have made progress in adjusting their economies according to the tough prescriptions of the IMF.

For the bankers it has also proved a useful way of isolating countries such as Argentina, which, whether because of intransigence or internal political problems, have delayed in reaching agreements with the fund.

It is no coincidence that bankers were eager to agree the framework of the Mexican deal before the Mar del Plata meeting and were prepared along the way to make some important concessions to Mexico. Brazil is due to begin similar negotiations with its bank creditors next month and bankers wanted to demonstrate to the two biggest debtors in Latin America that the pains of IMF-style economic adjustment were not without their rewards.

The other important reason why Brazil and Mexico would have much to lose at this stage from joint action with other Latin American debtors is that their economies are beginning to turn the corner.

The recession in Latin America during the last few years has been the severest for fifty years. Many countries have seen dramatic declines in output and employment. For the region as a whole, output per head has been falling for three years, dropping by 6 per cent in 1983 alone.

To continue paying interest on their huge debts when export earnings were declining and real interest rates were persistently high, Latin American countries have been forced to adjust very rapidly, principally by slashing imports. According to the World Bank, the region moved from a trade deficit of $1.6bn in 1981 to an "unprecedented" surplus of $31.2bn in 1983.

Since 1981 16 of the 28 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have undertaken IMF programmes, and 14 have had formal rescheduling agreements, with more to follow.

Brazil and Mexico have undergone this process at great internal cost but there are signs that, helped by a pick-up in exports, recovery is gradually beginning.

The problem ahead for Brazil and Mexico is how to return to levels of growth which will allow for improving living standards for growing populations. Growth in industrial countries, access to their markets, the level of interest rates and, of course, internal policies are all crucial. But the biggest difficulty may well be in attracting the required levels of external finance.

LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

Output per capita (annual average change %)

1960-70	1970-79	1980	1981	1982	1983 prov.
2.8	3.4	2.7	−3.0	−3.6	−6.0

Source: World Bank

Jesus Silva Herzog, the Mexican finance minister, summed up the problem at Mar del Plata: "What is needed, to really solve the problem, is that we look for ways of renewing the net flow of resources from rich nations to poor nations." With adequate levels of external finance, whether from commercial banks or the multilateral institutions, the incipient recoveries in Brazil and Mexico may yet founder, with dire consequences for the international financial community.

This problem is likely to be even more acute for Argentina. Any agreement between Argentina and the IMF promises to be just the start of a whole new round of problems, given the level of mistrust now prevailing between Argentina and its bank creditors.

Peter Wilson-Smith

New loan methods yet tensions linger

On the face of it, these have been tough times in the bond and credit markets. Bonds have vied with remorselessly rising interest rates, particularly in dollars. Issuers and borrowers have resorted to ever more ingenious devices to keep custom.

Nor have syndicated credits enjoyed an easy ride. With the exception of some major rescheduling deals, notably the recent rearrangement of Mexico's foreign borrowings, banks have been reluctant to make new money available to developing countries.

Just as swelling company profits and strong equity markets have made financing less necessary for corporate borrowers, so the banks have found fewer companies in need of debt finance. In the circumstances, spreads have narrowed.

And yet, the statistics would suggest that business has never been better in either the bond or the credit market. According to Morgan Guaranty, total international bond issues last year had a par value of $76.32bn (about £58bn) only a little short of 1982's record $78.04bn. In the first half of this year, moreover, issues ran at $50.39bn, some $10bn more than in the same period of 1983.

Eurocurrency bank credits have performed equally strongly. After dropping by about $11bn last year to $74.21bn, the volume jumped again in the opening six months of 1984. Credits amounted to $68.99bn, way above the $42.5bn recorded for the first half of 1983. Market sources say that this brisk progress is being maintained in bonds and credits.

So how is the apparent discrepancy between market conditions and actual business to be explained? The first point is that it is easy only to look at the negative factors – a sport to which the Euromarkets are much given. Take the critical instance of high interest rates.

Higher rates mean lower bond prices, of course. But the capital loss affects only existing paper. The issue price of new bonds can be adjusted to take prevailing and anticipated interest rates into account. Similar principles apply to currency movements.

Higher rates

Second, various technical devices may be employed to make an issue more attractive. One of the most popular has been the floating rate note (FRN), which enjoyed a vogue around the turn of the year. It has the merit of keeping the bond's capital value in line with interest rate movements.

As the year progressed, the normal zero-coupon bond – which does not bear interest but *which is issued at a substantial* discount to par value instead – fell out of favour, as did bonds with warrants, convertible into equity. The limelight instead was focussed on the US Treasury and the antics of some of Wall Street's most distinguished issuing houses.

The catalyst was the decision by Congress to abolish the 30 per cent withholding tax which had previously been payable by foreign holders of US government securities. The idea was to put the US Government's debt on the same footing as the Eurobond market, where interest is paid gross.

But the big New York bond houses, long envious of Europe's domination of this huge market, hoped to corner more business and the US Treasury wanted extra funding for its budget deficit and its $100bn balance of payments deficit.

Strange animals

The problem, however, was that the Eurobond market is anonymous, whereas the owner of US government securities had to be registered for tax purposes. Salomon Brothers, the big Wall Street investment bankers, tried to satisfy this demand by purchasing no less than $1.7bn of bonds at a Treasury auction and repackaging them as "Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities" – immediately dubbed CATS. But the Treasury took a dim view of this and substituted its own four-year security, aimed at shy foreigners.

While such strange animals were diverting the bond market, the banks were grappling with the debt crisis. Since high interest rates sucked in deposits, and because a large part of the developing world was cut off from credit by the crisis, other borrowers found that spreads fell. So major credit-worthy borrowers such as Ireland and Quebec Hydro were able to renegotiate their borrowing costs.

Michael Prest
International Financial Correspondent

The IMF end of term report: very good . . . in parts

In the six years that Jacques de Larosière has guided the International Monetary Fund, he has firmly established it in the role for which it was created – the world's lender of last resort, a bulwark against international collapse.

The IMF's handling of the global debt crisis which erupted in 1982 has been generally applauded. It deserved much of the credit for the innovative financial packages which prevented the largest debtor nations, including Mexico and Brazil, from sinking.

In its annual report released before the annual meeting, the IMF said that from January, 1983 to April, 1984 $94bn (about £72bn) of bank debt of 17 Third World members had been rescheduled. This could not have happened without "an unprecedented degree of cooperation" among banks, debtors, national and international agencies, the IMF said.

The global debt crisis, while still serious, has moved as a result of this cooperation into a more manageable stage. The gameplan, as articulated by M de Larosière and Paul Volcker, the US central bank chairman, is clear.

Countries which have stayed with IMF-dictated austerity programmes through the political turbulence of the global recession will be rewarded on a case-by-case basis with longer repayment periods and better terms on their outstanding loans.

The strategy will continue to require heavy lending by the IMF but under M de Larosière, in the face of strong opposition, the agency has succeeded in pushing through a new quota increase for members which raised its resources from SDR89.2bn (about £53bn) – SDRs are the IMF's reserve asset – from the previous level of SDR61.1bn.

At the end of the IMF's latest fiscal year, which ended in April, total outstanding lending was a record SDR31.7bn to 84 countries, up from SDR23.6bn to 85 countries a year earlier.

During the same period, debtor nations, surprisingly, moved ahead of schedule in their adjustment efforts and world growth exceeded expectations, due largely to the spectacular recovery in the US.

On the eve of its annual meeting with the World Bank, the IMF's tone was upbeat and its message optimistic.

However, a growing number of critics say the fund's tone is too optimistic and that its managing director too intractable. People are worried that M. de Larosière's single-minded pursuit of the fight against inflation has led to a rigid set of policies which are generating growing political unrest in debtor nations. There is also concern that the IMF has put insufficient pressure on the United States to reduce its record budget deficits.

For these reasons and others, the future roles of the World Bank and the IMF are topics of growing debate. Are they, as presently constituted, up to the task of guiding the world economy through the next critical six years when another recession is thought likely and the bulk of repayments of the world's $600bn debt falls due? Or should both institutions be given greater power over world economies in the form of longer-term balance of payments assistance and, in the case of the IMF, a strengthened surveillance role over the policies of rich and poor nations?

These questions are being raised during a period of renewed criticism by Latin American nations of the IMF's case-by-case approach to the debt crisis. These countries argue that this calls for a broader, multilateral programme of support from developed countries, given the recent rise in interest rates.

At the Versailles economic summit of Western nations and again at the summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, Western leaders created a multilateral surveillance programme under which they consulted with the IMF on economic policies and were rated on their progress.

In terms of fighting world inflation, the system has worked well. For his work during his first five-year term, which was renewed in May, 1983, M de Larosière deserves much of the credit.

In the broader area of coordinating fiscal and monetary policies, the IMF has been less successful, partly because the United States has tended to ignore its advice.

Bailey Morris



Clausen and the Reagan problem



There has been a lot of soul-searching recently at the World Bank. After four decades in which the world's biggest aid agency and one of the most influential participants in financial markets has enjoyed immense prestige it suddenly feels on the defensive. How the bank restores its self-confidence and changes direction will be of great importance for hundreds of millions of the poorest people around the globe. A combination of three factors has led to the most uncertain period in the bank since its formation in 1945: the public suspicion and even hostility of the Reagan Administration; the setback over funding for the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association, the arm of the bank which lends on highly concessional terms to the poorest countries; and the economic crisis in many Third World countries, which has caused the bank to reassess its traditional lending policies.

Of these, the new mood in Washington has probably created the most discomfort. Although the bank did not always enjoy a smooth ride, particularly from Congress, learning to live with an administration some of whose supporters query the value of large-scale multilateral lending to developing countries has been painful.

The US, with 25 per cent of the votes at the World Bank, is still far and away the biggest shareholder and hence subscriber of funds among the 147 member countries. All the bank's six presidents have been American, and the present incumbent, A W "Tom" Clausen, was selected as a conservative and reliable banker.

It is a sign of how the atmosphere has changed that administration sources have in recent weeks made plain their misgivings that Mr Clausen appears to have "gone native" and is being too soft on the bank's customers. Washington has buzzed with rumours that he will resign, or that the US will not support him for a second term when the present one expires in 1986.

The prospect of President Reagan being re-elected in November fills some bank officials with gloom. They may make light of right-wing Washington charges that they do too little to support private enterprise and investment in developing countries, or that the World Bank supports America's Communist enemies. However, the rebuff over IDA 7 has brought the message home.

The American Administration had already dragged its feet over subscribing fully to IDA 8, but when the bank intimated that it wanted IDA 6's $12 bn (about £9.23 bn) increased to a minimum of $16bn over three years (to allow for inflation and China's joining the bank), and preferably to nearer $20 bn, the US dug its heels in.

In the event IDA 7 was only $9 bn, and an attempt led by Britain and France to put together a $3 bn supplementary fund excluding the US seems to have collapsed in the face of West German and Japanese opposition.

For an institution which has been accustomed to talking to governments on equal terms it was a severe blow. More important, it cut at the roots of the World Bank's strategy since the heady days of expansion in the 1960s and 1970s under Robert McNamara.

That strategy had been based on providing assistance as directly as possible to the poorest people, particularly in rural areas. The vehicle was the IDA, and the international aid community was largely agreed that the reduction in IDA came just as the sub-Saharan crisis was most pressing.

If that was not enough to force a nervous re-examination of the World Bank's role and effectiveness, it was clear that the depth and duration of the recession was putting a question mark against the bank's traditional lending patterns.

At the forefront is the issue of whether the long-standing emphasis on project lending, around which the bank has built up considerable expertise and respect, was the correct approach when countries faced chronic liquidity and balance of payments problems.

Long-term projects such as dams, rural education, and roads – the standbys of World Bank lending – are of little help when the emergency is very short-term. The scale of the debt crisis appeared overwhelming, but even if the bank could mobilize the funds it had a severe diplomatic problem: liquidity and balance of payments support is the province of its sister organization, the IMF.

The latest news beneath the facade of the Bank of England. Britain and France have apparently failed to create a supplementary fund for the World Bank's soft-loan arm

The bank has adopted two solutions. It is making funds available for structural adjustment, both by direct lending and in financing projects and providing advice aimed specifically, say, at relieving balance of payments pressure. A rough target of 10 per cent of total lending has been set for financing other than projects.

The second approach has been co-finance. The idea, partly to mollify the Reaganites, is to draw commercial banks into World Bank projects by using the credit rating of the bank to underwrite repayments. The bank will take on contingent liabilities and risks, thereby extending the maturity and quantity of lending beyond what commercial banks might otherwise provide.

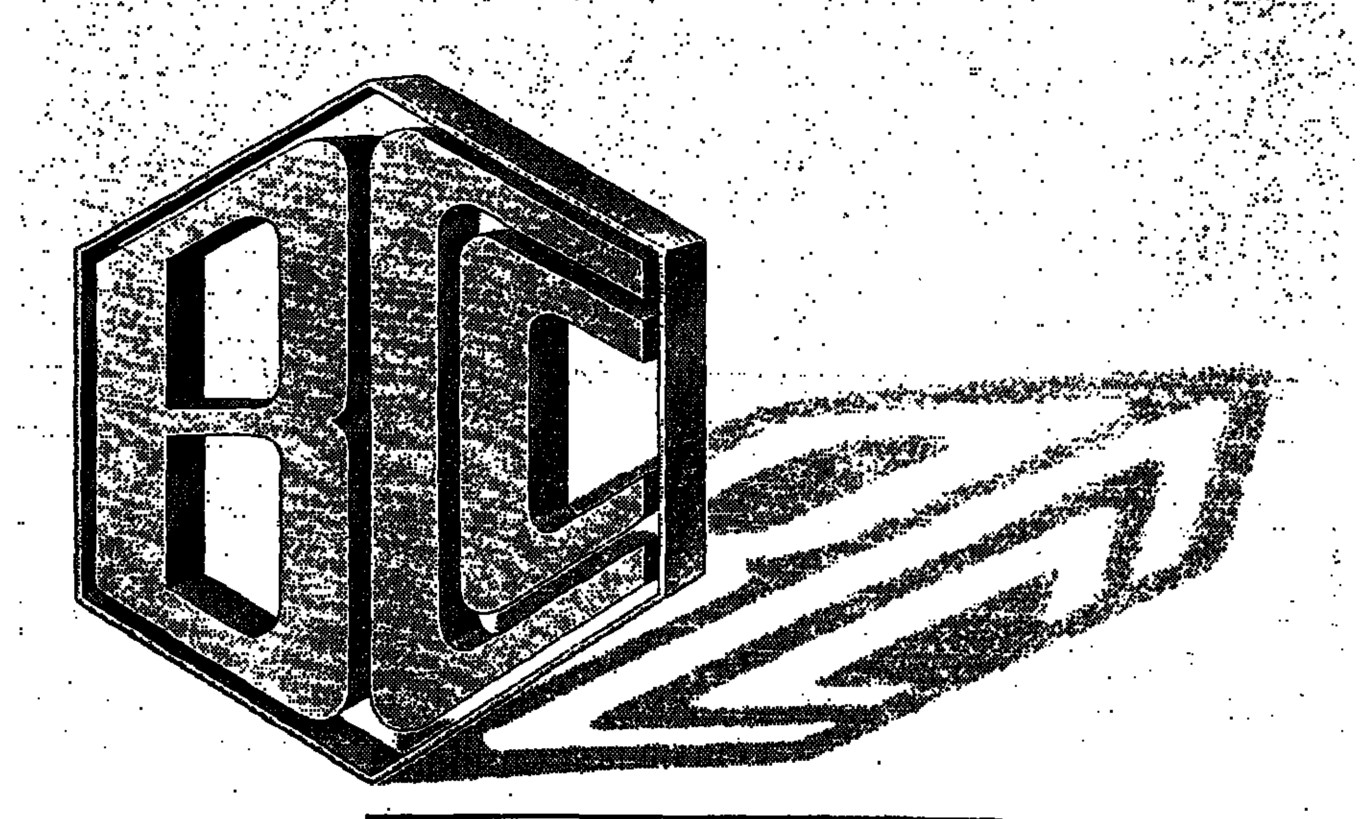
All of these schemes, however, are rather tentative and they await the outcome of a huge re-appraisal being undertaken by several different task forces within the bank. A new report on Africa – the third in almost as many years – will support the bank's argument for a capital increase next year.

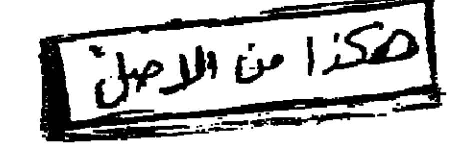
The status of the World Bank is assured by its sheer size. In the last financial year it lent $11.95 bn and the IDA provided another $3.58 bn. It borrowed a massive $9.83 bn and, despite high international interest rates, managed to keep its lending cost down to 9.89 per cent.

Michael Prest











FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lenders under fire from all sides

Lewis Namier defined the reasons why international institutions fail: the impartial are not interested, and the interested are not imparial. When money is involved, disinterested participation is an even rarer commodity – which makes it all the more remarkable that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, those pillars of the postwar economic settlement, are still alive, exactly 40 years since their conception at Bretton Woods.

Alive and, judging from superficial statistics, apparently thriving. The number of public and private bankers, ministers, officials and journalists attending the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank this week has swollen to 12,000. Membership has grown from the 44 governments represented at Bretton Woods to 147. The World Bank lent nearly $12 billion (£9.7 bn) last year, drawing from the WMF to much the same figure.

Useful purpose

Yet the Fund and Bank are surrounded by critics, the most powerful residing less than a mile away, in the United States Treasury. Tension between borrowers and lenders is inevitable, and the Fund and Bank are used to abuse from both sides. But the questioning has become more fundamental. The most useful purpose of nest year's "dialogue" (or poor man's summit) between developing and developed countries to which finance ministers committed themselves in Washington this weekend will be to focus on the role of these two institutions.

This proposed "dialogue" is, of course, a device by the United States and other industrial governments to avoid being drawn into a formal confrontation between debtors and borrowers, o the kind proposed by latin American governments. The determination of the rich to keep any such confrontations within the confines of the Bretton Woods institutions is, in a sense, a compliment to their enduring usefulness. But the two institutions should be more than a kind of international public convienience – to fulfil their potential, their own roles need to be redifined.

A little history may be of use. The IMF grew up in a world of fixed currencies, in which all member governments, rich and poor, came to the fund to have parity changes approved, to make temporary borrowings to support agreed exchange rates and to receive special drawing rights, the IMF's own international currency issued to ensure sufficient international reserves to preserve a fixed-rate system.

Dominant voice

Now the IMF's "surveillance" of leading industrial government's exchange-rate policies is a farce – none has borrowed from the IMF since the late 1970s – and in Washington this weekend the United States, Germany, and Britain briskly vetoed the idea of a further allocation of SDRs, on the perfectly correct grounds that there is no shortage of international liquidity, even if it is imperfectly distributed.

From this has sprung passionate demands by developing countries for a "new Bretton Woods" to change the balance of power in the international monetary system. Most of this is foolish, an attempt to unmake the realities of world economic power by committee. Inevitably, the United States dominates the IMF and World Bank; indeed, the distribution of voting power specifically reflects economic scale, so that the United States still holds nearly 20 per cent.

All of which makes wilder American criticism of Fund and Bank sound like the bad workman who blames his tools. The IMF and Word Bank are only the creatures of governments; they reflect, quickly enough, any wind of change in Washington. When President Reagan replaced President Carter, IMF lending policies tightened almost overnight. The United States does not have absolute control, and it can be persuaded into compromise – as it was this weekend over the proper limits on IMF loans. But in any fundamental reappriasal of the institutions, it would have the dominant voice.

The IMF's changing role, combined with the international debit crisis, have combined to turn into a kind of guarantor of developing-country credit worthiness. IMF "stand-by" loans depend on agreement by governments to make economic "adjustments", the commercial banks use these as the basis for their own loan polies. When money was coming out of their ears, an IMF standby would trigger a huge new flux of commercial bank lending, which often led governments into the economic trouble that would necessitate another plea to the IMF.

Thus the Fund acquired, not of its own volition, a list of permanent pensioners in the developing world. Now money is tight, it is having equal difficulty pushing them back into economic independence; and a whole list of new clients pushed to the back of the international banking queue by the demands of the biggest debtors.

New territory

With the full approval and encouragement of the leading industrial governments, the IMF is therefore being drawn into longer-term lending and economic policy planning. Both the London summit and the meeting of the key interim committee of finance ministers in Washington urged a greater role for the IMF in the multi-year rescheduling of international debt. But this is taking the IMF further and further into new territory – or rather, into territory already inhabited by the World Bank.

The World Bank's role is, in theory, quite separate: to lead long-term for economic development. But as it has moved, in part, from lending for specific projects to lending for the development of whole industrial sectors, or to promote policy changes in developing economies as a whole, so its role too has moved closer to the IMF's. Now both the United States and Britain are urging closer cooperation between the two institutions. Cooperation is valuable. Confusion is dangerously possible.

The United States wishes to see the World Bank attach more conditions to its loans, in imitation of the International Monetary Fund. But their purposes are essentially different. The IMF's view of economic policy is that it should be designed to correct payments imbalances as quickly as possible – the Bank believes it should lend to promote growth.

The more the two overlap, the greater the risk of a loose muddle of loans underpinned by contradictory policy objectives. That would be an ironic result of an American endeavour to "get tough" with the two institutions and their clients.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

IMF tightens purse strings despite debtors' objections

From Bailey Morris and Sarah Hogg, Washington

Finance ministers of the industralized nations have voted to reduce the access of poor nations to the resources of the International Monetary Fund, citing economic recovery which they said had been more rapid than expected.

The largely symbolic reduction in access to the IMF's resources was adopted by the fund's powerful interim committee over the strong objections of Third World nations. They argued that the needs of debtor nations would continue to be great throughout the 1980s.

At the same time, the industralized nations rejected a demand by developing countries that the IMF's resources be increased through another allocation of special drawing rightsf (SDRS), the fund's reserve currency.

Other important issues which arose during the sessions preceding the formal opening today of the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank were:

● A decision not to establish a special fund for beleagured nations in sub-Saharan Africa. Instead, discussions on ways to help the region through a special action programme prepared by the Word Bank were under way;

● Negotiations between Argentina and the IMF on an economic austerity programme necessary to pave the way for rescheduling talks with commercial banks continued, but an agreement was not likely during the annual meeting, officials said:

● A decision was taken to study the future roles of the bank and the fund in special discussions centered on papers to be prepared by both institutions and completed by next spring:

● A decision to hold a high-level international forum on debt next spring.

Britain, the United States, West Germany and other powerful nations agreed that, given the strong recovery, there was not sufficient evidence to demonsrate a global liquidity shortage requiring a potentially inflationary SDR allocation.

Donald Regan: a break with tradition

Developing countries had appealed for the added resources to support growth in world trade which they said was essential for struggling debtor nations.

Ministers also decided to launch an important new initiative first raised this year at the London economic summit to respond to the demands of developing nations for a high-level international meeting

Although the format is still under discussion, ministers agreed to hold a special international forum on debt next spring.

At the urging of industralized nations, the interim committee will play an important role in the debt discussion in conjunction with the development committee, officials said.

The British position was that it would have been unthinkable not to respond to the political demands of debtor nations but that this did not require a new framework to discuss the problem. Britain along with the US and other European nations supported the current case-by-case approach to the debt problem and remained strongly opposed to a multilateral solution.

In a break with tradition, the opening greetings to delegates was delivered today by Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, and not President Reagan, who was in New York to address the United Nations

Pound index by the hour

Sterling's effective exchange rate against other leading currencies will be published hourly from today.

This move is part of the Government's attempt to focus attention on the pound's overall value instead of its worth against the dollar. The Sterling Exchange Rate Index, as it will now be called, measures the pound's worth against 18 currencies of Britain's main trading partners.

Since the start of the year, the index has fallen by 7.2 per cent, while the pound has slipped by 14 per cent against the strong dollar.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $339.75 pm $343.50
close $346.25 - 347.75 (£277.50 - 278)
New York $347.25
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$357 - 358.50 (£286.00 - 287.00)
Sovereigns* (new):
$82 - 83 (£65 75 - 66.75)
*Excludes VAT

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Astbury and Madeley (Holdings), Beatson Clark, Boase Massimi Pollitt, Enterprise Oil, Freemans, Hestair, Lasmo, MCD Group, Metalrax, Moss Bros, Pantherella, Planet Group, Superdrug Stores, Thomson T-Line, Travis and Arnold, United Friendly Insurance, Wordplew Information Systems **Finals:** S. Casket, Link House Publications, Parker-Knoll.
TOMORROW – Interims: Bank of Scotland, Combined English Stores, Cussins Property, Dencora, Estates and General Investments, Falcon Mines, Finlay Packaging, Hoskins and Horton, I D C Group, Lorlin Electronics, Wm Morris Fine Arts, Northern Engineering Industries, Octopus Publishing, Scott and Robertson, Steetley, Stockley, United Newspapers, Watmoughs (Holdings). **Finals:** Acorn Computer, Acrow, Baillie Gifford Japan Trust, Arthur Bell and Sons, Dunton Group, Minerals and Resources Corp, Park Place Investments, Samuelson Group.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: Charterhouse J Rothschild, D R G, Foseco Minsep, Jove Investment Trust, Manders (Holdings), Newbold and Burton Holdings, Harold Perry Motors, Platignum, I D and S Rivlin, R M C Group, Tilbury Group, Tootal, Wingate Property Investment. **Finals:** A B Electronics, Associated Book Publishers, Atlantic Computers, Ramar Textiles.
THURSDAY – Interims: Aberdeen Construction, Beauford Group, Bentalls, Central Independent T V, Inchcape, Newarthill, Sandhurst Marketing, Wm Sindall, Spear and Jackson International, Spectra Auto and Engineering Products, Vickers, Whatman Reeve Angel, James Wilke George Wimpey, W W Group. **Finals:** Adwest Group, Britannia Security Group, Charterhall, Dowding and Mills, Ferry Pickering, Home Farm Products, Throgmorton Secured Growth Trust.
FRIDAY – Interims: Arbuthnot Dollar Income Fund, Bermuda International Bond Fund, Executex Clothes, Charles Hurst, Oilfield Inspection Services, P L M Toye and Co. **Final:** Blue Bird Confectionery.

Crisis blueprint for Africa

By Michael Prest

Changes in the policies of governments in sub-Saharan Africa, better donor coordination and project selection, and fresh capital are vital to avert an economic disaster in Africa, the World Bank says in a report released today.

The report blames much of Africa's crisis on the continent's governments.

It says that unless individual African governments implement programmes concentrating on the more rapid growth of their economies in the short, medium term and longer term, international assistance cannot do the job.

The report, *Toward Sustained Development: a joint programme of action for sub-Saharan Africa*, estimates that last year the region's 39 developing countries suffered a 3.8 per cent contraction in per capita gross domestic products.

It says few African countries appreciate the urgency and scale of action required. Donors are blamed for too many commercial and strategic considerations in aid decisions. "Genuine mistakes and misfortunes cannot explain the excessive number of "white elephants", the report says.

Better use of investment must be made by allowing market price incentives, depreciating overvalued currencies, encouraging private investment from abroad and greater emphasis on maintenance and rehabilitation instead of new projects.

£38m value expected for Stone

By Our Financial Staff

Details of the flotation of Stone International, the electrical company saved from the failed Stone-Platt engineering and textile machinery group, will be finalized early this week.

Stone International, which is being brought to the market by the merchant bank, Charterhouse Japhet, and the stockbrokers, Panmure Gordon, will be raising about £12m of new money through the offer for sale. The underwriting will be carried out on Thursday and prospectuses advertised on Monday.

Shares in Stone will be priced at between 120p and 130p valuing the company at about £38m. That compares with the £15m price tag when the management arranged a buyout of the Stone-Platt electrical division from the receivers less than two and-a-half years ago.

The management, which put up £275,000 of its own money under the buyout and has 25 per cent of the shares, will not be selling any shares although its stake will be diluted to 20 per cent.

About half the £12m raised will go towards repaying expensive term debt and preference stock which was part of the management buyout.

US NOTEBOOK

Fortnight of effort pays off for Fed

From Maxwell Newton
New York

After more than two weeks of consistent effort, the Federal Reserve finally brought the Federal Funds rate below 11 per cent and achieved a cut in the prime rate on Friday.

Morgan Guaranty gave the Fed its prime rate cut just in time for the International Monetary Fund meeting this week and with ample time to spare for another cut in time for the elctions in early November.

The cost of the operation has been high.

On almost every day in the last two weeks, the Fed has conducted repurchase agreements which have had the effect of spilling liquid funds into the financial market place. Those funds have their immediate impact in the Federal Funds market, where banks borrow overnight money.

The rise in the Federal Funds rate began at the end of May, when the Fed began its programme of massive credit extension to Continental Illinois National Bank. That programme drained cash from the rest of the banking system and diverted it to the privileged – but seriously ill – Chicago bank. Between early May and August 15, "borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks" (the source of funds for Continental Illinois) boomed from $1 billion to a peak of $8.692 billion.

Maxwell takes bid to OFT

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Mr Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher and newspaper proprietor, said yesterday that he is pressing ahead with his bid to cap Trafalgar House's £15m takeover of the RGC North Sea construction yard owned by British Steel.

Speaking after the publication of the latest profit figures from his private company Pergamon Press, Mr Maxwell said he would be contacting the Office of Fair Trading today about his £16m offer for the RGC yard at Methil, Fife.

He said a formal offer had been submitted to British Steel last week, and he would be following this today with submissions to the OFT about the competitive implications of the bid.

Trafalgar House has been insisting that its bid had been agreed unconditionally with British Steel on August 7, and cannot now be revoked. "The saga is not over", Mr Maxwell said.

Pergamon, which is the parent company for Mr Maxwell's interests, including British Printing and Communication Corporation, and Mirror Group Newspapers, more than doubled its pretax profits from £12m to £25m in the first half of the year.

After tax, minorities and extraordinary items, the net profit was £18m, against £8m.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Changes on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1127.7 up 18.1
FT Index: 871.4 up 12.0
FT Gilts: 80.26 down 0.13
FT All Share: 530.80 up 7.03
Bargains: 19,504
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.21 up 1.38
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1201.74 down 35.78
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,505.11 up 116.43
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,002.23 up 56.79
Amsterdam: 176.3 up 5.5
Sydney: AO Index 725.7 down 0.3
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1,058.2 up 27.1
Brussels: General Index 162.76 down 0.62

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10½ - 10⅝
3 month interbank 10 - 10¼

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings†	12 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co*	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¾%.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Summertime blues return

Ian Harwood

In these anxious days of the looming "Big Bang" in the London Stock Exchange, no gilt-edged brokers take 10-week holidays from July any more. Had they, and had they been returning to their screen-encompassed desks last week, they might have wondered why a replay of their last week in the office in July was under way.

British interest rates are again on a knife-edge, and the gilt market is all of a dither. The dollar is once more on the offensive, and in the short-term at least is likely to continue rising whatever the direction of American interest rates.

The British Government has again connived to put the pound into the weakest position it possibly can (or so it would seem to the jaundiced eye). So any setback, temporary or otherwise, on the domestic industrial front, could serve as a green light to international currency speculators.

The only comfort our well-holidayed broker could find would be a much calmer atmosphere in the oil market than in July, when spot prices were falling; and a much healthier run of money, credit and public borrowing statistics. These factors alone are not enough to eliminate the possibility that the next move in base rates, now standing at 10.5 per cent, will be upwards.

Early last week the pound, which had in the previous week held up better than other leading currencies in the face of the resurgent dollar, started to slip sharply against other currencies as well. This was largely on disappointment over the collapse of the previous week's coal industry negotiations. However, the disappointment was counterbalanced by some more encouraging industrial news as the week progressed, when the dockers agreed to end their patchy strike and return to work.

So from midweek, the pound staged a recovery against the continental currencies, albeit well disguised by the generally quoted pound/dollar rate, which continued to reflect the strength of the American currency.

So why is the pound vulnerable now? The industrial scene is still far from settled, with the TUC trying to muster support for the miners among groups of workers in the power and transport industries.

On top of that, the authorities have taken away the interest rate support for the currency established in July when base rates were raised by nearly 3 percentage points to 12 per cent. This has been done both by reducing rates precipitately early last month while US rates remained stubbornly high, and by giving the markets the impression that they will be reluctant to push up rates again to defend the pound.

In July it was a question of "too little, too late" when it came to raising rates, and, in August, when it came to reducing them in three half-point instalments, of "too much, too soon."

No early resolution of the mining impasse seems in sight and the threat of sympathetic action on the part of other groups of workers will remain, casting a pall over the exchange rate, money market rates and gilts.

Meanwhile, the dollar seems set to keep motoring regardless of changes in interest rate sentiment in the very near-term at least, because it is now a classic no-lose situation. If interest rates remain firm, the dollar remains attractive in its own right. If rates do indeed start to fall – on the back of a moderating economy – then US financial markets will have a strong run and pull in foreign investors who wish to take part and who will need to buy dollars to do so.

Once the markets had completed their run, the whiplash back out of the dollar could be impressive indeed. After the election – or before?

The author is an economist at Rowe & Pitman, the stock broker

ORDINARY SHARES

Brewers full of good cheer

Colin Mitchell

For the first six months of this year, the breweries sector performed extremely well against the market, but in the last three months it has moved sharply in the opposite direction with a fall of 9.1 per cent relative to the all-share index.

What could have happened to cause such a setback? Has beer consumption plummeted? Have sales declined, prices been cut and margins decimated, hotel occupancy levels fallen? Has the Chancellor threatened to add 4p to the price of a pint of beer next week, or has the industry become a major victim of the industrial problems being encountered in Britain? Or perhaps it is suffering because of the strength of the dollar against sterling?

In truth, specifically it is none of these but rather – in relatively quiet markets – a desire by some to feed on bad news or interpret what news there has been as being bad. It apparently did not satisfy investors that Allied-Lyons has budgeted for an increase in profits from each of its three divisions this year. Or that Scottish & Newcastle was "confident" that this year would show "further satisfactory progress", albeit not at the same rate as was seen Recent beer production figures have been dull and some due soon are hardly likely to be good, but bare figures for just one month looked at in isolation can mislead. It should not be forgotten that the extremely good weather of July and August last year was not repeated this year, but that does not mean that the trend is down.

In some parts of the country it is true that it continues to decline, but not throughout the country as a whole. A recent round of price increases has helped to preserve margins.

Wine sales are performing very well. Catering turnover is quite buoyant. Hotel occupancy levels are around five percentage points over those of last year and so on. Yes, profits are rising.

Allied-Lyons, whose shares have shown a relative decline of 12.2 per cent in just over two months, does expect further growth this year but with a yield of 6.4 per cent and a price/earnings multiple of 8.1, the rating almost implies that this is impossible. Scottish & Newcastle is an even better "income stock", as the yield of 7.1% is 70% above the industrial average and there are few who would argue that the dividend this year will be anything other than increased.

The regional and smaller brewing companies, in the main, remain out of favour even though their share price performances in recent weeks have been better than that shown by the majors to the extent that price falls have been less pronounced.

Some, however, continue to underperform and an element of "premium" remains in the rating of a number of them. One where the rating is not at premium is Wolverhampton & Dudley and the shares have at long last started to buck the trend, although suggestions that this company is a takeover candidate are probably highly implausible.

The company has quite successfully withstood a rise in unemployment in its traditional trading area (the West Midlands) from under 5% to around 18%. The combination of a modern brewery; beers with an established and good reputation and a very sizeable outlay on new, extended and altered outlets, has helped profits to continue to grow and on p/e considerations the rating is a low one.

Whitbread Investment Company (rather a hybrid) might, at some stage, see a greater level of interest developing in the shares. It is an authorized investment trust with about 40 per cent of its assets in Whitbread (which itself has a 49.9 per cent shareholding in the investment company) and 39 per cent in a range of regional and small brewing companies. The rest of its assets are in a range of quoted investments.

Last year the net asset value fell actually by 11.2 per cent to 178p per share, but the discount is some 19 per cent below the net asset value and the yield of 5.9 per cent is perfectly respectable. Furthermore, the likelihood of a good dividend rise this year seems very strong.

The next season of results commences in a few weeks and, as with the last, these results will mainly be quite good with increased profits and dividends. For a sector which offers an average yield of 5 per cent (some 20 per cent better than the industrial average) and is valued on an average p/e multiple of around 20 per cent below that average, many might wonder whether the rating implies some decline in profits. The opposite is likely to prove to be the case. Things have been calm but no violent storm is forecast.

The author is a partner at Buckmaster & Moore, Stockbrokers.

USM REVIEW

Rare voice against the fringe

The booming Over-The-Counter share markets have many advocates in the more established reaches of the City. Barclays Merchant Bank is not one of them.

Although many influential figures see the OTC as a serious rival to the Unlisted Securities Market and believe that, as part of the City revolution, the two will eventually merge BMB, part of the Barclays Bank group, finds it difficult to muster a kind word for the fringe OTC markets.

Mr Jonathan Scott, a director of BMB's corporate finance department, says: "There is very little justification for the OTC markets".

His view, shared by Lord Camoys, BMB's managing director, is that if a company wants to float its shares it should be prepared to undergo the rigours of a full listing or, at least, the more relaxed demands of the USM.

BMB has little sympathy for companies which attempt to sell shares to the public but intend, in effect, to continue to conduct themselves as private groups.

He suggests such companies should remain private. If they want cash, or some shareholders want to realize part of their investment, there is a variety of funds which could oblige.

But although scathing about the OTC markets, BMB is happy with the stock market's junior, the USM.

It has launched seven USM companies and expects to introduce an eighth within the next month.

However, the bank's attitude to the market has changed. At first it was willing to bring quite small companies, with profits of about £250,000, to market. Now it is not prepared to float a business with profits of less than £500,000 and an expected market capitalization of £5m.

Smaller companies not meeting those criteria are directed towards a stockbroker.

BMB has about half-a-dozen new issues under consideration. Just how many will be channelled to the USM and how many towards a full listing has yet to be decided

The bank's more demanding approach to the USM does not indicate any disenchantment with the junior market. The USM, it feels, has been a success, plugging a gap in Stock Exchange services.

Like one or two other institutions, BMB seems mildly surprised that the USM, with its more adventurous approach, has not spawned more disasters.

"It's had a very good, perhaps, lucky start", says Mr Scott. "Not many companies have disastrously underperformed."

He, like many USM watchers, wonders about its resilience at a time of acute stress and strain. A great many USM companies are exceedingly narrow markets and, consequently, demand is often exaggerated. On the other side of the coin is the awesome possibility that the market in many shares would crack under the impact of a "bear" market.

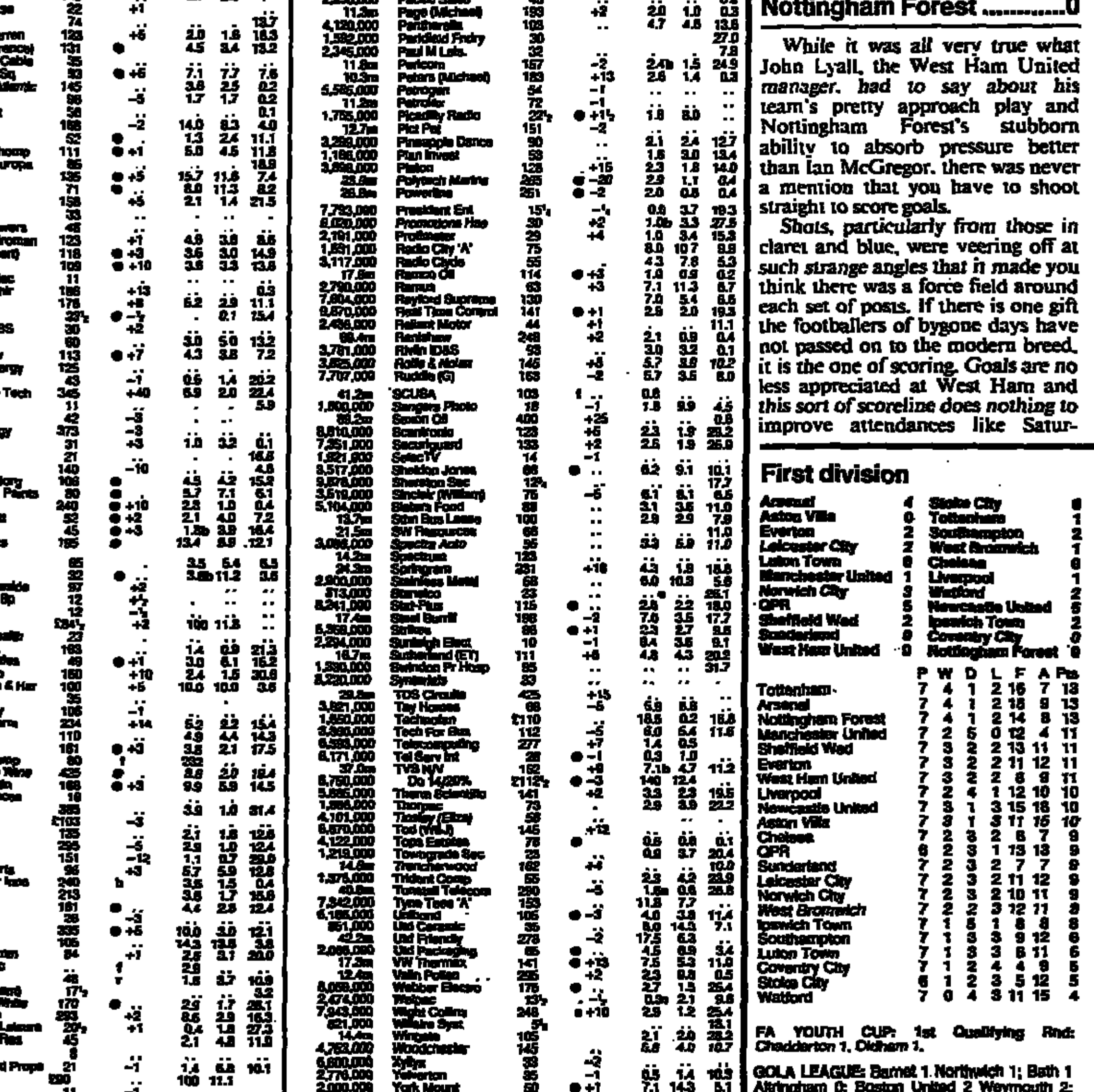
Mr Scott and Lord Camoys feel the USM will continue to expand, and although more and more USM companies are enjoying the elevation of a switch to the full market, the departures will be more than compensated for by new arrivals.

Certainly recent evidence tends to back the BMB view. Seven companies have either left the USM, or declared their intention of doing so. But the inward flow more than compensates.

And although takeover bids will remove two other USM constituents, all the signs are that there will be a flood of new USM issues between now and the end of the year.

Derek Pain

UNLISTED SECURITIES



Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL: OLD TRAFFORD PACKED FOR ANOTHER ROUTINE PERFORMANCE



Two's a crowd: Hansen (left) resists Hughes challenge (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

No room for improvization as leading lights follow the script

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester United 1
Liverpool 1

Perhaps expectations were unjustifiably high. After confirming in midweek that they were considered among the leading lights in Europe, Manchester United and Liverpool were playing on Saturday in front of probably the biggest domestic audience of the season. In one afternoon on Old Trafford's stage, they could put on show the brightest characteristics of the English game.

Instead they illustrated the flaw that runs through it. Scripts have become so polished that there is scarcely any room left for either spontaneity or inspiration. Performances are too often wooden and perdictable. The feelings they evoke are more of admiration, particularly in Continental observers, rather than of excitement.

Ther were odd moments to savour. The astonishing save of Grobbelaar, who defied gravity and reason to reach a Robson drive for the angle between bar and post, was the most memorable. The touches of Olsen, graceful and simple, and Strachan, busy and complicated, lifted the first half as much as the vision of Dalglish and the balance of Walsh.

But the positive was outweighed by the negative. Robson and Wark, two of the most dangerous predators, destroyed each other's freedom; Hughes and Whiteside need not have emerged for the second half so firmly were they held in the vices of Lawrenson and Hansen; the midfield, ideally a spacious playground, was so cramped that red and yellow became almost indistinguishable.

Even the goals were matching in their untidiness. Strachan's attempt to open Liverpool's side door on the right was reduced to a sprawling mess by Kennedy inside the area. When he missed his first penalty in practice, Strachan joked that he could convert them "only if there was a crowd of 50,000". On Saturday there was a surplus of almost 7,000.

Liverpool's equalizer was created by Nicol. Although he is supposed to be standing in for Molby, he emerged as their most influential figure, especially so a dozen minutes from the end, when his cross was headed back beyond the far post by Whelan and Walsh, otherwise notably wayward in his aim, bundled it home. Hogg claimed he did so with a helping hand.

United suffered further damage through another collision, between Moran and Dalglish. Last season Dalglish fractured a cheek bone. This time Moran was helped away with a badly bruised shin. Since McQueen broke down in a reserve game a couple of hours earlier and McGrath is injured as well, their list of recognised central defenders is suddenly alarmingly short.

Neither United, without Stapleton, nor Liverpool, without Rush, have been at full strength so far, but the foundations of the championship ambitions of both clubs are built on the depth of their reserves. Only those who can afford similarly to keep internationals in the background will be able to rise with them above the mud flats of mediocrity.

Even at this early stage the waterline has already been drawn across the fist division. Sheffield Wednesday, leaning heavily on their success at home and defensive organization, are the only surprising members of the elite group of eight at the top.

The contrast would doubtless be even sharper if the likes of United Liverpool, Tottenham Hotspur, Nottingham Forest and Everton were not engaged in other distractions.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Moses, K Moran (sub A Muhren), G Hogg, B Robson, G Strachan, M Hughes, N Whiteside, J Olsen.
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neil, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, R Whelan, A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, P Walsh, J Wark, S Nichol.
Referee: P Willis, (County Durham).

Frills on an unfinished product

By Clive White

West Ham United 0
Nottingham Forest 0

While it was all very true what John Lyall, the West Ham United manager, had to say about his team's pretty approach play and Nottingham Forest's stubborn ability to absorb pressure better than Ian McGregor, there was never a mention that you have to shoot straight to score goals.

Shots, particularly from those in claret and blue, were veering off at such strange angles that it made you think there was a force field around each set of posts. If there is one gift the footballers of bygone days have not passed on to the modern breed, it is the one of scoring. Goals are no less appreciated at West Ham and this sort of scoreline does nothing to improve attendances like Saturday's, only 17,000 against the league leaders.

It was not surprising to learn that West Ham's impotence when confronted by Forest is even worse away from home, and that the last person to score for them there was Hurst. What we needed was a bit of the one-two. But life was never that simple at Upton Park. They gave the opposition the old one-two-three-four-five-six passes and more. You had to admire the speed of their interplay in the first half, which must have approached record pace. Forest invariably got a toe or a kneecap in the way at the last moment, though one was never sure whether it was due to anticipation or downright luck.

Smalley, who made a commendable league debut at centre back for Forest, must still be seeing blurred images, and even the vastly more experienced Dutchman Metgod must have yearned for the lazy windmills of home. Tall and distinguished, he remained aloof to deliver the occasional considered contribution, like the stunned through-ball that sent Hodge, a makeshift centre-forward, racing in on McAlister until ensnared by the long, if weary legs of Bonds.

West Ham did many things except score in the first half. Goddard had a hooked shot headed off the line by Gunn and Gale had a full-blooded header pushed onto the post by Sutton. Before the finish, however, it was McAlister, the West Ham reserve goalkeeper, who was keeping the afternoon blank.

WEST HAM UNITED: T McAlister; R Stewart, S Walford, P Allen, W Bonds, A Gale, R Barnes, P Goddard, A Cottee, A Dickens, G Pike.
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: S Sutton; B Gunn, K Swain, C Fairclough, M Smalley, I Bowyer, S Wigley, J Metgod, S Hodge, P Davenport, C Walsh.
Referee: J Martin (Alton, Hampshire).

Tottenham should widen the gap

By Vince Wright

Aston Villa 0
Tottenham Hotspur 1

Peter Shreeves, in his first season as manager of Tottenham Hotspur, has an excellent opportunity of achieving what Keith Burkinshaw, his predecessor, failed to do in his eight years in charge – bring the League championship to White Hart Lane.

The score of Saturday's match is misleading. Tottenham, competing more keenly than they have ever done in recent seasons, were a long way ahead of Aston Villa in technique and speed of thought and should not have had to wait until 17 minutes from the end before having something tangible to show for their superiority. Villa Park is a happy hunting ground for Chiedozie and it was his goal which enabled Tottenham to regain the first divsion leadership.

There are only three points between Tottenham and Villa, who lie tenth, but the gap will surely widen over the next eight months. The strength of Tottenham's squad is second to none. They are coping very nicely without their gifted midfield duo, Hoddle and Ardiles, and on Saturday they were not in the least embarrassed by the absence of Roberts and Allen, who were suspended. Villa, however, were so weakened by Withe's withdrawal through a kidney infection that they did not mount a serious attack until the closing seconds of the first half.

With Withe's goalscoring partner, Shaw, out of action for the rest of the year, it was an afternoon when Villa needed the experience of Mortimer and Bremner, two players who no longer figure in the plans of the club's new manager, Graham Turner. McMahon and Cowans, in Villa's midfield, tried hard to break Tottenham's grip, but found their colleagues in an unresponsive mood.

For all Tottenham's fluency, it was Villa who had the better chances. Rideout missed an open goal. Cowans was equally guilty in allowing Perryman to clear off the line, and Hughton thwarted Walters in similar fashion.

The latter incident was immediately followed by Tottenham's winning goal. Crooks, who twice went close in the first half, dispossessed the error-prone Dorigo near the halfway line and, with Villa's defence stretched, set off down the right. His pass inside was perfectly weighted for Chiedozie, who tucked the ball under Day.

There were no problems with Hazard's stamina on this occasion. Indeed, his appetite for work and capacity for doing the unexpected marked him out as England material and his shot from 20 yards, which crashed against an upright, sparked off some hectic goalmouth activity in the second half.

ASTON VILLA: M Day; C Gibson, A Dorigo, A Evans, B Foster, S McMahon, P Birch, P Rideout, G Williams, G Cowans, M Walters.
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; G Stevens, C Hughton, G Mabbutt, P Miller, S Perryman, J Chiedozie, M Falco, A Galvin, M Hazard, G Crooks.
Referee: R Guy (Kirkby).

● Hoddle came through a crucial test on his Achilles tendon injury in Saturday's 4-1 Football Combination victory over Reading Reserves. Ardiles expects to paly for the reserves soon.

Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated
Milk Cup
Second round, first leg.
Port Vale v Wolverhampton.
Scunthorpe v Aston Villa.
Stockport v Liverpool.

GOLA LEAGUE: Altrincham v Worcester; Northwich v Nuneaton; Kidderminster v Yeovil.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Grangham v Stafford Rangers; Mossley v Goole.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: First round: Celmsford v Chatham; Fareham v Andover; Leicester v Corby; Poole v Dorchester; Salisbury v R.S. Southampton; Waterlooville v Gosport.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Leicester v Rotherham.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Bognor v Isthmian League.
OTHER MATCH: Carshalton v British Army.

RUGBY UNION: Penzance and Newlyn v (Mogan Park

CRICKET: Cross Arrows v Paddington CC (Lord's 11.0).

GOLF: Sands International (Saunton Sands GC., North Devon)

SNOOKER: Jameson International tournament (Eldon Square LC, Newcastle 2.0).

First division

Arsenal	4	Stoke City	0
Aston Villa	0	Tottenham	1
Everton	2	Southampton	2
Leicester City	2	West Bromwich	1
Luton Town	0	Chelsea	0
Manchester United	1	Liverpool	1
Norwich City	3	Watford	2
QPR	5	Newcastle United	5
Sheffield Wed	2	Ipswich Town	2
Sunderland	0	Coventry City	0
West Ham United	0	Nottingham Forest	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Tottenham	7	4	1	2	16	7	13
Arsenal	7	4	1	2	15	9	13
Nottingham Forest	7	4	1	2	14	8	13
Manchester United	7	2	5	0	12	4	11
Sheffield Wed	7	3	2	2	13	11	11
Everton	7	3	2	2	11	12	11
West Ham United	7	3	2	2	8	9	11
Liverpool	7	2	4	1	12	10	10
Newcastle United	7	3	1	3	15	18	10
Aston Villa	7	3	1	3	11	15	10
Chelsea	7	2	3	2	8	7	9
QPR	6	2	3	1	13	13	9
Sunderland	7	2	3	2	7	7	9
Leicester City	7	2	3	2	11	12	9
Norwich City	7	2	3	2	10	11	9
West Bromwich	7	2	2	3	12	11	8
Ipswich Town	7	1	5	1	8	8	8
Southampton	7	1	3	3	9	12	6
Luton Town	7	1	3	3	8	11	6
Coventry City	7	1	2	4	4	9	5
Stoke City	6	1	2	3	5	12	5
Watford	7	0	4	3	11	15	4

Second division

Cardiff City	0	Manchester City	3
Carlisle United	1	Sheffield United	1
Crystal Palace	3	Leeds United	1
Fulham	2	Middlesbrough	1
Grimsby Town	1	Oxford United	2
Huddersfield Town	1	Barnsley	1
Notts County	0	Blackburn Rovers	3
Oldham Athletic	1	Brighton	0
Portsmouth	3	Shrewsbury Town	0
Wimbledon	1	Charlton	3
Wolverhampton	0	Birmingham City	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Birmingham City	7	6	0	1	12	3	18
Oxford United	6	5	1	0	15	6	16
Blackburn Rovers	7	4	2	1	16	7	14
Portsmouth	6	4	2	0	7	1	14
Charlton	7	4	1	2	14	7	13
Shrewsbury Town	7	4	0	3	15	10	12
Brighton	6	4	0	2	10	5	12
Leeds United	7	4	0	3	11	9	12
Manchester City	7	3	2	2	11	7	11
Sheffield United	6	2	3	1	11	8	9
Fulham	7	3	0	4	11	13	9
Grimsby Town	7	3	0	4	10	12	9
Barnsley	7	2	2	3	6	6	8
Wolverhampton	7	2	2	3	9	11	8
Carlisle United	7	2	2	3	6	11	8
Wimbledon	6	2	1	3	12	15	7
Crystal Palace	6	2	1	3	7	10	7
Oldham Athletic	6	2	1	3	5	8	7
Huddersfield Town	7	1	3	3	6	13	6
Cardiff City	7	1	0	6	6	17	3
Notts County	7	1	0	6	5	17	3
Middlesbrough	6	0	1	5	7	16	1

Third division

Bolton Wanderers	7	Plymouth Argyle	2
Bournemouth	1	Doncaster Rovers	3
Bradford City	1	Newport County	0
Brentford	3	Swansea City	0
Bristol City	3	Orient	2
Burnley	1	Hull City	1
Gillingham	3	Walsall	0
Lincoln City	1	Bristol Rovers	2
Millwall	4	Wigan Athletic	1
Preston North End	0	Rotherham United	3
Reading	0	Derby County	0
York City	3	Cambridge United	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bristol Rovers	6	5	1	0	9	1	16
York City	6	4	2	0	13	6	14
Gillingham	6	4	1	1	12	5	13
Millwall	6	4	1	1	11	5	13
Doncaster Rovers	6	4	0	2	12	7	12
Preston North End	6	4	0	2	9	8	12
Bristol City	6	3	2	1	10	7	11
Brentford	5	3	1	1	7	2	10
Bradford City	6	3	1	2	6	5	10
Hull City	6	2	3	1	7	3	9
Rotherham United	6	2	2	2	7	6	8
Derby County	6	2	2	2	7	7	8
Bournemouth	6	2	2	2	6	7	8
Burnley	6	1	4	1	6	6	7
Reading	6	2	1	3	5	9	7
Walsall	6	1	3	2	6	10	6
Wigan Athletic	6	2	0	4	3	9	6
Bolton Wanderers	6	1	1	4	11	11	4
Plymouth Argyle	6	0	4	2	7	13	4
Swansea City	6	1	1	4	6	13	4
Lincoln City	6	0	3	3	5	8	3
Newport County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fourth division

[illegible]

Scottish premier division

Dumbarton	6	Aberdeen	2
Dundee United	2	Hibernian	1
Hearts	0	Dundee	2
Rangers	2	Morton	0
St Mirren	1	Celtic	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	7	6	1	0	16	3	13
Rangers	7	4	3	0	8	1	11
Celtic	7	3	4	0	10	3	10
Dundee United	7	3	1	3	11	9	7
St Mirren	7	3	1	3	8	7	7
Dundee	7	3	0	4	11	11	6
Dumbarton	7	2	1	4	8	11	5
Hearts	7	2	0	5	5	10	4
Morton	7	2	0	5	4	19	4
Hibernian	7	1	1	5	6	13	3

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians	1	Falkirk	0
Brechin City	0	Ayr United	2
Clyde	1	East Fife	1
Kilmarnock	1	Hamilton	2
Meadowbank	1	Forfar Athletic	3
Motherwell	0	Clydebank	1
St Johnstone	2	Partick Thistle	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Airdrieonians	7	5	0	2	9	6	10
Clydebank	7	4	1	2	11	8	9
Motherwell	7	4	1	2	10	6	9
Ayr United	7	2	5	0	7	3	9
Forfar Athletic	7	4	0	3	15	7	8
Clyde	7	2	4	1	9	6	8
Brechin City	7	3	2	2	10	8	8
East Fife	7	2	4	1	15	14	8
Hamilton	7	3	2	2	9	8	8
Partick Thistle	7	1	3	3	8	11	5
Falkirk	7	2	1	4	9	14	5
Meadowbank	7	0	4	3	8	14	4
Kilmarnock	7	1	2	4	5	15	4
St Johnstone	7	1	1	5	9	19	3

Scottish second division

Alloa Athletic	1	Queen of South	1
Arbroath	0	Stirling Albion	3
Berwick	0	Montrose	1
Cowdenbeath	2	Stranraer	1
East Stirling	2	Albion Rovers	3
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FOOTBALL

England pair had been set to leave Milan

Milan, (AFP) – Mark Hateley and Ray Wilkins were set to walk out on AC Milan and fly home because of problems over accommodation. Hateley, who joined Milan from Portsmouth, and Wilkins, who signed from Manchester United, had bought their airline tickets and were ready to leave without warning last Friday.

But Milan officials managed to halt their departure at the last moment, a club source revealed yesterday. When the players signed for Milan in the close season they both had a clause added to their contracts stipulating that the club would find them a house and supply cars.

While Hateley and Wilkins and their families have been living in an hotel, the West German, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, who is with the other Milan club, Inter, has moved into a luxury lakeside home.

At the beginning of the week Milan officials asked Hateley, who like Wilkins, has been getting to training by taxi, to change hotels. Hateley and his family found themselves in downmarket accommodation. "There was not a minute more to lose," says Hateley. "Ray and I decided to get tickets and leave for London."

The players' agents spoke to the Milan president, Giusy Farina, who immediately arranged for delivery of Mercedes cars and took the players to visit their new homes in a village near here.

However, work on the houses is still not complete, although Farina assured the players that everything will be finished in a few days' time.



United in protest: Wilkins and Hateley

Glorious defeat for the men in suits

Simon Barnes

Queen's Park Rangers five, Newcastle United Five. In terms of points, it might just as well have been 0-0. The managers would have gone home happier then. As it was, although neither side lost, both managers were utterly defeated. There was Alan Mullery of Rangers, tottering about looking for a chair, and telling us it was the first time he had ever been speechless at half-time, while all Jack Charlton snarled was that he had a train to catch.

Managers are football. Never mind the players, or the goals: let's concentrate on the men in suits. The manager is meant to be the organizing, the civilizing influence on the side: a football team's super-ego. But on Saturday it was the footballing id that reigned supreme: the result was chaos, anarchy, sheer madness. It was absolutely great.

It is not management that stirs the blood in football. It is the constant possibility of the irrational, the unplannable, that does that. Manchester United get beaten by Bournemouth, Plymouth reach the FA Cup semi-final. Robson volleys an impossible goal on his wrong foot against East Germany: these are moments of simple inspiration. If you get one or two in a game, you leave happy.

Saturday's game, however, was nothing but moments of impossible amazement, leaving the helpless managers curled up in foetal positions or seeking out those nice waistcoats that do up at the back. In managerial terms, Rangers had the better of the first half, barring the fact that they conceded four goals. They had more of the ball, all the corners, and most of the shots. They could never, Mullery told them, come back from that.

In Homer, when the gods settled down in the stands on Mount Olympus to watch sport, they keep interfering, employing tricks that would be outlawed by FIFA: breathing on the sportsmen and suchlike. Something of the kind must have happened to Rangers at half-time. Perhaps the godlike Mullery, bereft of speech as he was, simply breathed on his players himself. For it was a game that was always beyond his or anyone's national control.

Rangers crawled to 4-3, fell back to 5-3, pulled a goal back again, and finally steered the game, gibbering, into the padded cell, with an equalizer in the eighty-ninth minute.

At last the whistle blew. The elemental fury died down. It was time for the super-ego to reassert itself. "Great for the fans", Mullery said, not ungradgingly. "Goves the managers heart-attacks." That a match should provide such exstasis of footballing joy, and at the same time make not one but two managers utterly miserable – what more could anyone wish from a Saturday afternoon?

Goals: McDonald (3 min) 0-1; Waddle (17p 0-2; Waddle (22) 0-3; Waddle (41) 0-4; Bannister (48) 1-4; Stainrod (56) 2-4; Gregory (73) 3-4; Wharton 84) 3-5; Wicks (85) 4-5; Micklewhite (89) 5-5.

Dundee add the spice

By Hugh Taylor

The Premier Division has resumed its all too familiar look. Inevitably the four clubs who have apparently imposed a monopoly on the championship race, Aberdeen, Rangers, Celtic and Dundee United, occupy the four leading positions after victories on Saturday. The worrying factor for those who sigh for more intense competition is that not one of the elite quartet played with distinction yet, in the end, won without much harassment.

There was hope, however, that more bite will be introduced into the depressingly predictable progress of the title contenders by Dundee, who after a dismal start, won their third successive victory by beating Heart of Midlothian at Tynecastle by 2-0, with goals from Brown and McKinley.

Alas, however, for St Mirren, one of the few clubs considered strong enough to challenge at the top. They may have been unlucky in losing 2-1 to Celtic at Paisley – McClair and Calquhoun scored the visitors' goals – but the defeat was a bitter blow to the championship aspirations.

Gloom gathered in Edinburgh. Not only have Hearts lost the zest which did so much to revive interest in the capital last season, Hibernian, a point worse off than their neighbours, occupy the bottom position. They played gallantly enough against Dundee United, even opening the scoring through Thomson, but could not match their opponents when erratic United showed better form in the second half and scored two fine goals through Milne and Sturrock.

Aberdeen had to thank their captain, Miller for a spectacular goal in 77 minutes to give them the lead against courageous Dumbarton at Boghead. Falconer scored the second to provide Aberdeen with a 2-0 victory. This maintains Aberdeen's two-point lead over Rangers, who beat Morton 2-0 at Ibrox in a game notable only for a fine goal scored by Fraser.

● Scotland's World Cup squad have been given a £100,000 incentive to qualify for the 1986 finals in Mexico. A new package announced by the Scottish F means that the top players can earn around £10,000 if they play in all six qualifying ties against Iceland, Spain and Wales.

£75,000 Bond

Kevin Bond, the Manchester City defender, is joining Southampton for £75,000. Bond, signed by City in 1981 from Seattle Sounders for £350,000, has been unable to command a first-team place this season. Keith Bertschin, the Norwich City striker, will join Portsmouth next week.

Theories put to the test

By David Powell

Wolverhampton W 0
Birmingham City 2

It is frequently suggested that a first division club with no recent success would rediscover its vitality through a season in the second division: witness Tottenham Hotspur these past few years. A parallel theory might be that a sound second division club could have its joints weakened by a brief flirtation with the best in the land and be thrown back with a structure ready for dismantling into third division stock: witness Carlisle United in the late Seventies.

Birmingham City are hoping they will embellish the first theory. Wolverhampton Wanderers, so unharnessed was their performance on Saturday, look ripe for the second. Birmingham's campaign to bounce straight back where they belonged for four seasons before this one has begun well, with 18 points taken out of 21 played for. Wolves, wasting their hard-earned promotion of 1982-83, finished a long way behind Birmingham last season and look likely to do so again.

Both clubs have remodelled their teams. Sinclair and Melrose, on loan from Oldham Athletic and Celtic respectively, made their first full appearances for Wolves on Saturday, joning Flowers, Ainscow and Langley, who were introduced at the start of the season. Tommy Docherty, one hopes for Wolves's sake, has not finished juggling. Ron Saunders, the Birmingham manager, has been dealing more shrewdly. He has spent £190,000 on three players (Armstrong, Daly and Clarke) who have fitted in nicely and collected £325,00 for three who are seemingly not being missed (Blake, Gale and Van den Hauwe).

Saunders added a goalkeeper, Prudhoe from Sunderland, to his staff on Saturday, but it was Wolves who showed the greater need for one. At 17, Flowers does not seem ready. Though Kuhl's 30-yard shot for the first goal took a deflection, the chances were in favour of a save; soon afterwards Hopkins's drive from just outside the area went over Flowers's head. Both goals came in the last 11 minutes.

With Burridge in dispute and on loan to Derby County, Docherty says Flowers will be his first choice all season. "The goalkeeper doesn't worry me, but there are others who do," Docherty said.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: T Flowers; J Humphrey, N Sinclair, P Dougherty, (sub, A Evans), J Pender, A Dodd, A Ainscow; T Langley, J Melrose, M Buckland, P Butler.
BIRMINGHAM CITY: A Coton; J Hagan, B Roberts, W Wright, K Armstrong, G Daly, M Kuhl, W Clarke, M Harford, P Gorman (sub, M Halsall), R Hopkins.
REFEREE: D Hutchinson (Harrogate).

GOLF; THRILLING FINISH TO BARCELONA OPEN

Torrance safely home in play-off

From Mitchell Platts
Barcelona

Sam Torrance moved to a thrilling victory, which appeared most unlikely with two holes to play, when he edged out Des Smyth in a sudden-death finish to the Barcelona Open, sponsored by Sanyo, on the El Prat course here yesterday.

Torrance started out one stroke behind Smyth, turned two in front but tumbled back to being two behind arriving on the tee at the short 17th.

There, Smyth found a bunker from the tee, taking three to get down, but the Irishman seemed certain to retain the title he won 12 months ago when he struck his approach at the 18th to 20 feet from the hole.

For Torrance, 105 yards from the green after a majestic drive, misjudged the strength of a gusting wind and he punched his own approach through the green. Even though he nudged his recovery to within 18 inches of the hole, it still left Smyth with two putts to win.

Since Smyth had taken singles putts at five of the first six green, there seemed every reason to assume that he would now overcome this particular hurdle in spite of the mounting pressure. But his first putt rolled an agonising three feet past the hole.

So, when he contrived to miss the return it meant that Smyth, with a level par 72, and Torrance (71), had finished locked on 281 and the pair were compelled to move back on to the course in order to continue their intese confrontation at the 17th.

Once again Smyth found that hole too hot to handle as he hit his tee shot through the green and, with the ball nestling behind a tree, he took three to get down. Torrance, safely on the green, comfortably took two putts to collect the first prize of £16,660.

In fact Torrance and Smyth had agreed to share the financial spoils before gg into extra time, but Torrance is credited with the first prize as far the Order of Merit is concerned. This was his third success of the season and he has now won a personal record total of £105,427, which means that he is £15,222 behind Berhard Langer, of West Germany.

Thus there is every prospect of Torrance finishing No 1 this season, for the first time in his career. Moreover, his confidence has soared to such a level that he is clearly looking forward to the world matchplay championship which begins at Wentworth on Thursday.

Leading final scores (GB unless stated): 281: S Torrance 71, 69, 70, 71; D Smyth (Ire), 71, 71, 67, 72. (Torrance won play-off) 283: D Frost (SA), 69, 70, 75, 69. 284: M Clayton (Aus), 72, 72, 72, 68; R Rafferty 70, 67, 77, 70; P Way, 70, 72, 69, 73. 285: J Cañizares (Sp), 73, 72, 70, 70. C O'Connor (Ire), 72, 67, 75, 71; V Fernandez (Arg), 74, 70, 70, 71. 286: M Montes (Sp), 74, 69, 73, 70. 287: B Gallacher 72, 72, 70, 73. S Ballesteros (Sp), 71, 74, 69, 73. 288: R Chapman, 72, 74, 72, 70; A Garrido (Sp), 71, 69, 76, 72. M Mannelli (It), 70, 71, 75, 72. E Rodriguez (Sp), 78, 69, 69, 72. 289: M McLean, 74, 73, 71, 71. J Rivero (Sp), 72, 70, 78, 71. 290: H Clark, 78, 69, 71, 72. J Fowler, 73, 72, 73, 72; E Darcy (Ire), 72, 75, 72, 71; P Teping, 73, 71, 72, 74; M Mackenzie, 75, 68, 73, 74.

Fuzzy Zoeller, the US Open champion, is likely to withdraw through injury from the world match play championship, sponsored by Suntory, which starts at Wentworth on Thursday (Mitchell Platts writes). Zoeller took no part in the Las Vegas International last week, after a recurrence of the back trouble with which he is constantly plagued, and is now in traction in a New York hospital.

Confirmation of Zoeller's non-appearance at Wentworth is likely to be announced bytournament officials today, when the replacement will be declared. Sandy Lyle, twice a finalist, is among the candidates although, with three British players – Nick Faldo, Sam Torrance and Howard Clark – already in the 12-man field, he could be passed over in favour of a young American.

● The Women's Professional Golf Association reaches the last port of call of a highly successful season in Britain with the Sands International at Saunton from todayntil Thursday (John Hennessy writes). A strong field is assembled, including the top 17 in the order of merit.



Torrance: Confidence soars to a high level

EQUESTRIANISM

Split second timing by Mrs Green

By Jenny MacArthur

Lucinda Green, riding the brilliant but wilful Village Gossip, gained sweet revenge for being pipped at the post last year by winning Saturday's Croft Original championship at Gatcombe Park by seven-tenths of a second from Andrew Hoy, of Australia, on his former Burghley winner, Davey.

Richard Walker and Lutin V finished third, despite being stopped and restarted on the cross-country course after umbrellas from the sponsor's hospitality tent flew off in the wind and landed in front of him.

Both Village Gossip, owned by S R Direct Mail Ltd, and Davey are aged 16, and for both horses it was a memorable occasion. It gave Village Gossip his first win in a major championship, and for Davey, now to be retired, it was a stirring last performance from a much loved horse who has carried his rider to two Olympic Games and two world championships.

The scoring system usually prevents neck-and-neck finishes, but the Gatcombe event, organized by Captain Mark Phillips, appears to be heralding a new era. Last year the judges had to return to the dressage mark of Mrs Green and her husband David before awarding his victory.

This year, with Hoy, Sue Benson and Walker tightly grouped, excitement built up. Mrs Green, lying five points behind the leaders dashed over the two and a quarter mile cross-country course in 5min 39sec. "I didn't think he'd want to go that fast but he lapped it up," Mrs Greene said.

Walker incurred 19 time faults, leaving Davey, the last to go, to give the event a superb finale. Hoy needed a time of 6min 52sec to win and he failed by a split second.

RESULTS: Croft Original Championship: 1, Village Gossip (L Green) 49pts; 2, Davey (A Hoy, Aust) 49; 3, Lutin V (R Walker) 52; 4, Bally Valley (S Benson) 52; 5, Sparrowhawk (G Strawson) 60; 6, The Done Thing (M Gurdon) 61.
Advanced class: 1, Tuppence (R Ayre) 69; 2, N'Gulis (J Thelwall) 73; 3, Hullabaloo (A Griffiths) 76.



Brand keeps his hands on the championship

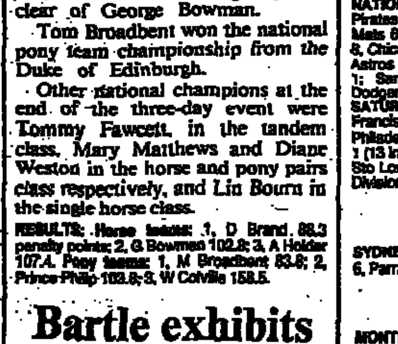
By a Special Correspondent

David Brand retained his title yesterday in the national championship at Windsor, sponsored by Famous Grouse, finishing 14 points clear of George Bowman.

Tom Broadbent won the national pony team championship from the Duke of Edinburgh.

Other national champions at the end of the three-day event were Tommy Fawcett, in the tandem class, Mary Matthews and Diane Weston in the horse and pony pairs class respectively, and Lin Bourn in the single horse class.

RESULTS: Horse teams: 1, D Brand, 88.3 penalty points; 2, G Bowman 102.8; 3, A Holder 107.4. Pony teams: 1, M Broadbent 83.8; 2, Prince Philip 103.8; 3, W Colville 158.5.



Bartle exhibits Olympic class

By a Special Correspondent

Chris Bartle and Wily Trout proved their Olympic success was no fluke by winning the British national championship, sponsored by Taylor Woodrow, yesterday. With a relaxed fluent test they beat by 24 points the recent winners of Le Touquet's Grand Prix Special, David Hunt and Maple Zenith.

Ferdi Eilberg, one of Britain's trainers at the Olympic Games, won both the Intermediaire and Prix St George championship. In the former he rode John Meade's Frivol and beat two of his own pupils, Stephen Clarke and Jennie Loriston-Clarke.

The championship at advanced medium level was won by Delphorrie, formerly a racehorse trained by David Cecil and a winner of the Hunter Improvement Society Premium Stallion award.

RESULTS: Advanced championship: 1, Wily Trout (C Bartle); 2, Maple Zenith (D Hunt); 3, Pinocchio (J Bartle). Intermediaire championship: 1, Frivol (S Eilberg); 2, Becket (S Clarke); 3, Dutch Gold (J Loriston-Clarke). Prix St George championship: 1, Giovanni (S Eilberg); equal 2, Benjak (P Gardiner) and White Christmas (J Loriston-Clarke). Advanced Medium championship: 1, Delphorrie (D Cunningham); 2, Tramore (C Adams); 3, Solferino (K Crilley). Medium championship: 1, Solferino (K Crilley); 2, Tudor Cottage (D Hunt); 3, Edulio (S Dwyer).

TENNIS

Queen's Club success earns trip to Paris

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Queen's Club won the second Silk Cut inter-club championship without conceding a set during the three concluding rounds, played on their own courts at West Kensington over the weekend. Queen's were disqualified from last year's inaugural event because they had paid inadequate attention to the regulations and broke them by including a player who had represented her county seven times.

The championship is designed to stimulate competition among the rank and file of club players, as distinct from those good enough to play regularly fro their counties or compete at even higher levels.

The organizers have a problem, and the only solution may be to amend the regulations so that the same players cannot defend the title on behalf of the champion club.

One must always have reservations about any event that excludes some players because they are obviously better than others. But 1yhe Silk Cut championship does the job it was intended to do.

Penn, the ball-makers, have granted the winners a special prize: an expenses-paid trip to the quarter-finals and semi-finals of next year's French championships. With respect to Queen's, what a fairytale finish it would have been if Harrogate had won that trip to Paris. Ties are decided by men's and women's doubles and, if necessary, a mixed double.

On Saturday the mixed event decided Harrogate's cliff-hanging ties with Carisbrooke (Leicester) and Cumberland (Hampstead). Gordon Jackson – in case you are wondering, not an actor on leave from *The Professionals* – played 108 games for Harrogate and his sister, Vivien Mrowiec, played 111. Yesterday was Mrs Mrowiec's birthday. But Queen's, predictably, were not only the better team – they were fresher, too. The final was decided in only an hour and 31 minutes.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: Cumberland bt Winchester 2-0; Harrogate bt Carisbrooke 2-1; Lansdown bt Craighelen 2-1; Queen's beat Burnley 2-0. Semi-finals: Harrogate bt Cumberland 2-1; Queen's bt Lansdown 2-0. Final: Queen's bt Harrogate 2-0. (Brigitte Stevenson and Sigrund Cornish bt Gia Margolis and Vivien Mrowiec 6-2, 6-2; Malcolm Bryant and Stuart King bt Christopherh Fielden and Gordon Jackson 6-4, 6-0).

History in the winning

Fort Lauderdale (AFP). – Martina Navratilova, who overhauled Chris Lloyd's 10-year-old record of 55 consecutive wins on Friday, stretched her winning run to 59 by beating Wendy Turnbull 6-3, 6-2 in the semi-final of the Viginia Slims tournament here on Saturday.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: (US unless stated): M Navratilova bt E Burgin 6-4, 6-3; B Gadusek bt K Rinaldi 6-3, 6-2; M Torres bt T Phelps 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; W Turnbull (Aus) bt C Tanvier (Fr) 6-0, 6-1. Semi-finals: M Navratilova bt W Turnbull 6-3, 6-2; M Torres bt B Gadusek 6-4, 6-3.

● Rex Bellamy writes: Miss Navratilova wants to prove, as far as it is possible to do so, that she is in the same class as Suzanne Lenglen and Helen Wills Moody. These two – with Maureen Connolly, Margaret Court and a few more tucked in behind them – are commonly regarded as the greatest of all women tennis players, because of their total dominance of all challengers.

Miss Lenglen was unbeaten from 1919 to 1926, except for one match, from which she retired because of illness. Mrs Will Moody did not lose a set from 1927 to 1932. Those records are awesome, but between the wars the tournament schedule and the overall quality of competition was less demanding than it is today.

Should Miss Navratilova win the Australian championship, in December, she would be out on her own in one sense – as the first player of either sex to win seven consecutive grand slam singles titles.

IN BRIEF

Davis opens up lead over White

Steve Davis led Jimmy White 5-2 after the first sessioin of their 17-frame final of the Langs Supreme Scottish masters championship in Glasgow yesterday.

Davis made breaks of 44, 72, 86 and 33 to lead 3-0. But he missed the green in the fourth frame and White, with a green to pink clearance, won his first frame of the day.

Another Davis miss led to White making a frame-winning 63 in the fifth, but he was forced to concede the sixth with four reds still on the table. Both had chances to win the last frame but White missed a yellow and Davis took it to earn his interval advantage.

Davis defends his title in the Jameson Whiskey tournament, which begins at Newcastle today.

LACROSSE: Possessioin is nine tenths of victory but with a commanding lead it is 10 tenths as England found to their coast when the United States led 7-4 and then collared the ball for eight to 10 minutes in the second half, to win the second women's international at Worcester. Scorers: England: J. Emerson (2), J. Liversedge (2), S. Cullen, A. McGinn. US: S. Camparano (4), B. Williams (2), J. Duff, T. Davis.

SQUASH RACKETS: Gawain Briars (Norfolk) beat Phillip Kenyon (Lancashire) 9-5, 9-4, 7-9, 2-9, 9-0 in the final of an invitation tournament at Leighton Buzzard, the second year running that Briars has won this event.

YACHTING: Gale-force winds caused the cancellation of the Island Sailing Club's regatta at Cowes.

MOTOR-CYCLING: Jean Lesueur, president of the French Motorcycling Federation, was knocked over at the start of the 24-hour Bol d'Or race at Le Castellet. Lesueur, suffering concussion and multiple injuries, was taken to hospital in Toulon, where he underwent an operation. A spokesman said his life was not in danger.

MOTOR RACING

Rain puts Streiff in the driving seat

By Jeremy Shaw

The European Formula Two championship ended amid heavy rain at Brands Hatch yesterday with the AGS-BMW of Philippe Streiff emerging the deserved victor of an extraordinary race.

Run in two parts, with the results decided on aggregate, the Casio Ralt-Hondas of Mike Thackwell and Roberto Moreno dominated the early going, in dry conditions. Moreno, who had held pole position, was ahead by some 19 seconds when the race had to be stopped after 31 laps due to driving rain. Thackwell, his team colleague, already crowned as champion, had made a fine start to lead the early going but succumbed after only seven laps to a broken oil line.

Streiff, however, chased Moreno hard, giving away vital horse-power to the V6 Honda engine, but his persistence paid off. When the race was restarted, on a wet track, the Frenchman took full advantage of his skilful control and his effective Michelin tyres to secure a fine victory.

Earlier, an exciting fifteenth round of the Marlboro British Formula Three championship brought an impressive third consecutive victory for Ross Cheever, although the young American had to work hard, chased all the way by Allen Berg.

Johnny Dumfries, who qualified on pole position, was troubled by understeer yet seemed set for third place until being taken off at the final corner by the over-zealous Russell Spence. Dumfries nevertheless cannot now be denied the championship.

RESULTS: FIA European Formula Two Championship, round 11: (total of 47 laps): 1, P Streiff (Fr), AGS-BMW JH19C, 1 hr 09 min 11.39 sec; 2, M Ferté (Fr), Martini-BMW 001, 1.10:21.48; 3, R Moreno (Br), Ralt-Honda RH6, 1:10:32.68; 4, T Kaiser (Swe), March-BMW 842, 1:10:34.84; 5, A Nannini (It), Minardi-BMW M283, 1:10:51.63; 6, E Pirro (It), March-BMW 842, 46 laps. Fastest lap: Moreno, 1min 18.57 sec, 119.75 mph.
RESULTS: Marlboro British Formula Three Championship, round 15 (20 laps): 1, R Cheever (USA), Ralt-VW RT3, 28 min, 33.21 sec, 109 84 mph; 2, A Berg (Canada), Ralt-Toyota RT3, 28 min, 33.71; 3, R Spence (GB), Ralt-VW RT3, 28:49 05; 4, D Scott (GB), Ralt-VW RT3, 28:51.73; 5, M Hytten (Switzerland), Ralt-VW RT3, 28.55.72; 6, P Jackson (GB), Ralt-VW RT3, 29:00 83. Fastest lap: Spence, 1 min, 24.75 secs, 111.02 mph. Final championship: 1, M Thackwell (NZ), 63 points, 2, Moreno 40, 3, Ferte 29; 4, Streiff 27; 5, C Danner (WG) 23, 6, T Tassin (Bel) and Pirro 18.

● Tom Walkinshaw, of Britain, became the European Touring Car champion, when he finished third at Zolder in a Metal Jaguar. The race was won by Ulf Granberg and Robert Kvist, of Sweden.

RESULTS: 1, U Granberg and R Kvist (Volvo Turbo 240) 3hr 30min and 32.72 sec. 2, H Stuck and D Quester (BMW 635), 3 30:41 32; 3, T Walkinshaw and H Heyer, (Jaguar XJS) 3:31:20.85; 4, C E P Calderari and D Sears (Jaguar XJS) one lap behind.

BOXING

Pacheco call for early retirement

Dr Ferdie Pacheco, who was Muhammad Ali's doctor from 1964 to 1977, has called for boxers to be retired by the age of 35. "No boxer should be allowed to fight beyond the age of 35, and even more preferably 30", Dr Pacheco said.

"Boxing is no good for kids younger than 15, nor men older than 30. For anyone between 15 and 30 I say fine, even to my own son. But after 30, shoot the guy in the leg before letting him get into the ring. Boxers stay too long. It happened to Joe Louis, and now it's starting to happen to Vito Antuofermo, Jerry Quarry, Mathew Saad Muhammad and Mike Rossman."

Changes besdies the age limiy, that Dr Pacheco will push for are: thumbless gloves; barring boxers who have suffered detached retinas; exams that would include eye inspection from an opthamologist before a bout; having an ambulance present at every show; having doctors give a full examination to knock-out victims after the bout; and having boxers make a weight within 4lb of the required weight three days before a bout. That would prevent abnormal weight loss just before heading to the scales.

● Don Curry, of the United States, who retained his WBA welterweight title on Saturday by knocking out Nino La Rocca, of Italy, in the sixth round, may meet Colin Jones, of Wales, next. Bob Arum, the American promoter, said that the bout could be held in Britain in January.

MOTOR CYCLING

Sheene not giving his plans away

By Michael Scott

Barry Sheene emerged from clouds of speculation concerning imminent retirement to take a fighting second place to Ron Haslam's works Honda in Saturday's ITV *World of Sport* Superbike Challenge at Donington Park. Haslam, from Langley Mill, won by one-tenth of a second and took the tile. But Sheene garnered the attention, remaining cheerfully tight-lipped about his plans.

His stirring ride on his Grand Prix Suzuki was one of his best in Britain in recent years, prompting cynics to suggest that he was obviously trying to impress a potential major sponsor. If Sheene's announcement in three weeks is not of retirment but of a big financial deal, he will be considered lucky. Haslam, who beat him and was fifth in the world championship this year, is desperate to find a major sponsor to secure a works Honda for 1985.

Rob McElnea took his aluminium-framed Heron-Suzuki to third place in the Superbike race, ahead of Wayne Gardner. Niall Mackenzie won the Shell Oil British 350cc promoters' championship, after the leader, Donny McLeod, fell on the last bend; the Yamaha pro-am race was won by Mark Phillips.

WORLD OF SPORT SUPERBIKE CHALLENGE: 1, R Haslam (Honda) 22min 49.6sec (92.61 mph); 2, B Sheen (Suzuki) 22:49.7; 3, R McElnea (Heron-Suzuki) 23:08.0; 4, W Gardner (Honda) 23:18.9; 5, R Marshall (Honda) 23:19.6; 6, P Lewis (Suzuki) 23:28.6.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Comeback by Oldham

By Keith Macklin

Some of the results in yesterday's games defied form and logic. Oldham, the league leaders, having been tumbled in the Lancashire Cup last week by the second division side Blackpool Borough, went to Headingley and kept their unbeaten league record with an 18-14 win after trailing 6-14.

A new Australian import, Tony Currie, scored two good tries for Leeds, but Oldham came back to win with tries by Taylor, Foy and Vigo, with three goals from Parrish.

Leigh, hammered by Widnes in midweek, beat Wigan, who themselves beat Widnes, before a 10,000 crowd. Woods again inspired his team with a try and four goals in a convincing 24-0 victory. Forster got two tries for Warrington, who have made a poor start to the season, as they beat Hull 21-14.

However, Hull Kingston Rovers maintained pride and form on Humberside with a 32-6 win over the improved St Helens team at Craven Park. Hunslet, newly promoted and having a rough time in the first division, held a lead over Widnes, but eventually crumbled 29-18.

In the second division, Bridgend suffered a disappointing second reverse at home in the valleys, surprisingly losing 13-23 to Dewsbury.

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 28, Featherstone 8, Bradford 20, Castleford 10; Halifax 40, Workington 12; Hull KR 32, St Helens 6; Hunslet 18, Widnes 29; Leeds 14, Oldham 18; Leigh 24, Wigan 10; Warrington 21, Hull 12.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 28, York 38, Blackpool 11, Huddersfield 4; Bridgend 13, Dewsbury 23; Keighley 16, Doncaster 10; Mansfield 19, Carlisle 14; Rochdale 19, Runcorn 28; Sheffield 6, Salford 13; Southend 13, Wakefield 22; Swinton 31, Fulham 10; Whitehaven 16, Bramley 14.

BADMINTON



Nora Perry: in perfect combination

Mrs Perry has her share of day's thrills

From a Special Correspondent
Jakarta

Nora Perry gained a share in the mixed doubles title in the World Cup tournament sponsored by Alba Quartz here yesterday

Only 4,000, instead of the normal 12,000, watched the women's singles final, in which Li Lingwei, the world champion, regained the title from the holder, Han Aiping. Fortunately, the match involving Mrs Perry and her Swdish partner Thomas Kihlstrom helped to change things.

This was because it was against the new Indonesian open champions, Hadinata Christian and Ivana Lie. The Anglo-Swedish combination came from 9–12 down in the second game to win 15–18, 15–13, 15–8

Saturday's results

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-Finals: Han Jian (China) bt Liem Swie King (Indo), 17–14, 15–13; Yang Yang (China) bt Hastomo Arbi (Indo) 15–8, 15–8.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-Finals: Li Lingwei (China) bt Qian Ping (China) 11–7, 11–8; Han Aiping (China) bt Ivana Lie (Indo) 12-11, 6-11, 11–7.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-Finals: Wu Jiangqiu and Xu Rong (China) bt G Clark and N Perry (Eng) 12–15, 15–9, 15–10; Wu Dixi and Lin Ying (China) bt G Gilks (Eng) and Li Lingwei (China) 15–3, 15–7.
MIXED DOUBLES: Semi-Finals: T Kihlstrom (Swe) and N Perry (Eng) bt Kartono and Imelda (Indo) 18–16, 15–7; Hadinata Christian and Ivana Lie (Indo) bt M Dew and G Gilks (Eng) 4–15, 15–3, 15–10.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Friday: Milwaukee Brewers 5, Toronto Blue Jays 1; New York Yankees 5, Detroit Tigers 3; Boston Red Sox 8, Baltimore Orioles 0; Seattle Mariners 5, Chicago White Sox 1; Minnesota Twins 7, Cleveland Indians 3; Kansas City Royals 7, Oakland Athletics 4; California Angels 5, Texas Rangers 4.
SATURDAY: Toronto 2, Milwaukee 1; Detroit 6, New York 0; Minnesota 4, Cleveland 1; Kansas City 4, Oakland 2; Texas 9, California 7; Boston 4, Baltimore 2; Seattle 7, Chicago 1. Detroit win East Division.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: Pittsburgh Pirates 5, Philadelphia Phillies 1; New York Mets 6, Montreal Expos 2; St Louis Cardinals 8, Chicago Cubs 0; Cincinnati Reds 5, Houston Astros 2; Atlanta Braves 3, San Diego Padres 1; San Francisco Giants 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 1.
SATURDAY: New York 4, Montreal 2; San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 7; Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1 (12 inns); Cincinnati 2, Houston 1 (13 inns); Atlanta 5, San Diego 2. Postponed: St Louis v Chicago, rain. San Diego win West Division.

RUGBY LEAGUE

SYDNEY: Grand final: Canterbury Bankstown 6, Parramatta 4.

BOXING

MONTE CARLO: WBA bantamweight championship: Richard Sandoval (US, holder) bt Edgar Roman (Ven), pts. WBA welterweight championship: Don Curry (US, holder) bt Nino La Rocca (It), 6th. Middleweight (8 rounds): Andre Mongelema (Zaire) bt Claudion Bosio (Bel), 5th; Light-Heavyweight (8 rounds): Fulgencio Obelmejias (Ven) bt Eric Winbush (US), pts. Middleweight (8 rounds): Sumbu Kalambai (Zaire) bt Lundel Holmes (US), pts.
JOHANNESBURG: South African heavyweight championship: Pierre Coetzer bt Bonnie Knoetze, ko 3rd.

GOLF

LAS VEGAS: Invitation tournament: Leading scores (US unless stated): 271: J Miller, 70, 65, 64, 67; C Stadler, 67, 68, 69, 67. 271: P Stewart, 67, 73, 67, 64. 273: D Watson (SA), 69, 66, 68, 70. 274: M Donald, 66, 68, 70, 70; A Bean, 69, 65, 69, 71; D Barr (Can), 65, 71, 68, 70. 275: W Kratzert, 66, 71, 70, 68; W Levi, 72, 65, 69, 69; L Hinkle, 62, 68, 73, 72.
278: E Fiori, 69, 67, 69, 71; M Gove, 69, 67, 72, 68; B Fleisher, 67, 70, 68, 71. 277: M O'Meara, 69, 75, 67, 67; F Couples, 71, 64, 72, 70. Other scores: 278: D Graham (Aust), 71, 72, 66, 70. 282: M McNulty (SA), 70, 78, 70, 74; K Brown (GB), 68, 74, 69, 71; N Price (SA), 68, 75, 69, 70. 286: G Levenson (S), 71, 71, 73, 71. 287: P Oosterhuis (GB), 72, 74, 70, 71. 295: T C Chen (Taiwan), 76, 70, 69, 80.
SOUTH STAFFS: Champion of Champions: 144: P McEvoy (Warwicks), 72, 72, N Briggs (Herts), 75, 69 (title shared). 146: N Webber (Berks, Bucks and Oxon), 70, 76. 147: P Baker (Shropshire and Herts), 76, 71; A Martinez (Leicestershire and Rutland), 71, 76. 148: C Edwards (Somerset), 74, 74. 149: J Spence (Sussex), 78, 71. 150: C Robinson (Gloucs), 76, 74; G Shaw (Derbys), 76, 74. 151: M Lawrance (Kent), 73, 78; 152: R. Willson (Middlesex), 78, 74; J Whitley (Yorkshire), 74, 78.
SAN JOSE: Women's tournament: Leading scores (US unless stated): 138: B Klass, 70, 68; V Fergon, 76, 62. 139: A Alcott, 69, 70. 141: C Pleger, 68, 73. 142: V Skinner, 75, 67; S Hamlin, 73, 69. 143: L Cole, 70, 73; P Bradley, 74, 69; B King, 73, 70; P Nelsson (Swe), 74, 69. Other scores: 144: B Mizrahie (Indo), 71, 73; J Crafter (Aust), 71, 73. 145: C Montgomery (Swe), 73, 72. 146: P Putz (Aust), 72, 74. 148: K Parmezel (Aust), 74, 74. 149: M J Smith (NZ), 74, 75; J Stephenson (Aust), 73, 76; J Lock (Aust), 76, 73. 150: L Rusk-Sewell (Fr), 78, 72.
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS: Middlesex classic: Leading scores (US) unless stated: 140: D January, 70, 70. 141: O Moody, 69, 72. 142: J Cochran, 71, 71. 144: J Barber, D Sikes, A Balding, W Johnston, M Barber.
ABERDOVEY: Welsh Womens' Open Stroke Play Championships: 230: L Davies (West Byfleet), 77, 73, 80. 232: V Thomas (Bargoed), 76, 76, 80. 234: P Johnson (Pyle and Kenfig), 74, 80, 80. 236: N McCormack (Portacs Park), 78, 79, 79. 237: M Rawlins (Bargoed), 83, 73, 81. 238: C Swallow (Howley Hall), 81, 75, 82. 240: S Thomas (Holywell), 83, 73, 84. 248: J Melville (Royal Birkdale), 76, 84, 87.
OGAWA: Invitation tournament: Final scores (Japanese unless stated): 278: S Maeda, 68, 69, 70, 71. 279: T Ozaki, 69, 68, 70, 72. 280: I Aoki, 70, 69, 69, 72. 281: J Haas (US), 71, 69, 69, 72. Other scores: 285: P Fowler (Aust), 69, 72, 73, 71. 286: B Jones (Aust), 71, 72, 72, 71. 287: G Marsh (Aust), 72, 72, 71, 72; D Ishii (US), 72, 75, 70, 70. 289: H Min-Nan (Taiwan), 70, 75, 71, 73.

LACROSSE

WORCESTER: Women's international: England 6, US 8 (Teams level 1-1 in 3-match series).

MOTOR CYCLING

LE CASTELLET, France: Bol d'Or+ 24-hour endurance event: (lap distance 5.8 km):
1, P de Radigues (Bel)/J-P Oudin (Fr) Suzuki - 517 laps at 159.116 kph.
2, H van den Mark/D Brand/Mannevald (Neth), Suzuki 8 laps behind.
3, R Schaelli/U Meier/V Kallen (Switz), Honda, 10.
4, J-L Battistini/A de Puniet/J Luc (Fr), Japauto, 13.
5, B Le Bihan/J-Y Mounier/B Chateau (Fr), Honda, 16.

YACHTING

ITCHENOR SC: National Sonata Open Meeting: Itchenor Rose Bowl: 1, Impromptu, (P Sonksen), 2, The Mean Machine, (D Harkham), 3, Cry Havoc, (Vice-Admiral Sandy Woodward). Princess trophy: 1, The Mean Machine, 2, Impromptu, 3, Tiger Rag (C Sandison). Junior Fleet (in harbour): 1, Kandy (G Coop).

SPEEDWAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Riders' championship (at Wimbledon): abandoned after 8 heats, rain. New date, October 13 (at Peterborough).
MIDLAND CUP: semi-final: Wolverhampton v Cradley Heath – posponed (track waterlogged). Replay, second leg: Swindon 46, Coventry 32. (Agg 78-78, second replay needed).
BRITISH LEAGUE: Oxford 41, Swindon 37; Ipswich 58, Halifax 20; Exeter 38, Belle Vue 40; Cradley Heath 46, Oxford 32, (Golden Helmet first leg: E Gundersen 2, H Nielsen 1). Eastbourne 36, Belle Vue 42; King's Lynn 45, Reading 33; Posponed: Belle Vue v Swindon; Halifax v Ipswich (new date, Sept 29).
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Canterbury 44, Stoke 34; Knock-out Cup: Final: First leg: Hackney 46, Berwick 32.
CHALLENGE MATCH: Coventry 44, Wolverhampton 34.

SQUASH RACKETS

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: First qualifying round, Sheffield: G Longworth bt M Darrington, 9-5. Fareham: A Bradley bt V Harris, 9-8. Second qualifying round, Loughborough: T Murphy bt T Kearney, 9-2. Stockport: S Longworth bt P Burke, 9-4. Leicester: P Watchorn bt C Everton, 9-6. Southampton: M Bradley bt B Kelly, 9-8. Third qualifying round: Birmingham: T Murphy bt Watterson, 9-4. E Harris bt P Watchorn, 9-7. Sheffield: T Jones bt P Fagan, 9-2.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD: Home Invitation Tournament: semi-finals: G Briars bt D Pearson, 9-5, 9-5, 1-9, 9-3; P Kenyon bt J Hickox, 10-8, 9-2, 9-4. Final: Briars bt Kenyon, 9-5, 9-4, 7-9, 2-9, 9-0.

TENNIS

BORDEAUX: Grand Prix tournament: Final: J Higueras (Sp) bt F Cancellotti (It), 7-6, 61.
GENEVA: Semi-final: A Krickstein (US) bt A Ganzabal (Arg), 6-7, 6-0, 6-2; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt L Pimek (Cz), 6-3, 6-4; Sundstrom leads Krickstein 7-8, 1-3, rain.
MARBELLA: Pernod Club Champions' tournament: First round: D Shaw bt T Johnston, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. Women: A Davis bt J Pearce, 6-3, 1-6, 3-0, retd.
WORTHING: Pernod National ratings tournament: Semi-final: Men: J Dier bt P Hand, 6-3, 6-2; M Appleton bt N Sears, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. Women: D Stewart bt R Charlton, 6-2, 6-3; C Wood bt S Campbell, 6-1, 6-1.
SAN FRANCISCO: Grand Prix tournament: Semi-final: J McEnroe bt E Teltscher, 6-3, 6-1; B Gilbert bt T Moor, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Doubles: Semi-final round: M DePalmer and S Giammalva bt B Manson and S Meister, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2; McEnroe and P Fleming bt F Buehning and F Taygan, 7-5, 6-3.

RUGBY UNION

BONN: Tourmatch: SC Bonner 9, South African Barbarians 58.

HURLING

DUBLIN: Minor All-Ireland Centenary Final: Dublin 1-9, Tipperary 0-4.

SHOOTING

JERSEY: Mini-Commonwealth championships: Skeet: 1, P Oldring (Eng) 194 pts out of 200 (record); 2, K Harman (Eng) 193; 3, J Dunlop (Scot) 188 (plus 25 out of 25 in shoot-off). Trap: 1, J Curnow (Eng) 187 out of 200; 2, R Garland (Eng) 184; 3, P Kelly (Isle of Man) 181.
Bisley London and Middlesex Open: 1, F R Payne, BBC, 383; 2, A Tucker, Twickenham, 361; 3, C Amstein, Old Haberdashers, 361.
Warren Memorial Trophy (short range): 1, Tucker, 148; 2, P Drew, Chiltern, 148; 3, Amstein, 147. Anderson Trophy (long range): 1, Payne, 113, 2, J S Bennett, Kidderminster, 112; 3, M Gunyon, 112. Team match: 1 London and Middlesex, 1,163 (D Lloyd 149); 2, Lancashire 1,152 (T McGill 149). English VIII Club (aggregate): 1, G E Trobe 409/8; 2, G E Rosling 408/17; 3, R A Greenwood 407. Stamford Young Trophy (commercial ammunition): 1, M Townsend 399.

CYCLING

COLOGNE: Grand Prix of the International Bicycle and Motorcycle Exhibition (66km): 1, J Kristen (WG) 37pts; 2, F Moser (It) 28; 3, U Bolten (WG) 20.
MILTON KEYNES: City Centre Criterium (hour long + ten laps): 1, P Bayton (TI Housewares–Swinford Cycles), 1hr 16min 28sec; 2, R Downs (Percy Bilton Homes); 3, M Elliott (TI Raleigh).

FOOTBALL

AFRICANS CHAMPION CUP: Quarter-finals, Second leg: Shooting Stars (Nigeria) 4, Mas Fez (Mor) 1, (Shooting Stars win 5-2 on aggregate). J E Tizi Ouzou (Alg) 2, Dynamos Harare (Zim) 2. (Agg: 2-2. Tizi Ouzou won 3-2 on penalties).
COLWYN BAY: Women's International: Wales 1, Republic of Ireland 1.

BASKETBALL

EASTLEIGH: British and Irish Club Championship: Pool A: Solent 92, Rhondda 61; Solent 66, Falkirk 61; Solent 87, Dublin 65; Dublin 82, Rhondda 72; Dublin 78, Falkirk 77; Falkirk 78, Rhondda 54. Pool B: Warrington 81, Edinburgh 58; Warrington 88, Cork 48; Warrington 81, Glasgow 64; Edinburgh 78, Cork 50; Edinburgh 85, Glasgow 60; Cork 88, Glasgow 77. Play offs: 7th place: Rhondda 88, Glasgow 78. 5th place: Falkirk 93, Cork 71. 3rd place: Edinburgh 92, Dublin 84. Final: Solent 91, Warrington 80.
KELLOGG'S CUP: First round: Brunel Uxbridge 78, Plymouth Raiders 81; Bracknell Pirates 89 (Payton 24, Stiller 22, Lawrence 21), Worthing Bears 96 (Hungrecker 29, Cunningham 28, Jenkins 20); Doncaster 97 (Streater 38, Brantley 25), Stoke Potters 74 (Thurman 21, Lynch 17); Kingston 132 (Clark 29, Bontrager 28, Davis 27), Tower Hamlets 53 (Harbridge 20, Binn 14); Birmingham 80 (Saunders 25, Tatham 14, Brozovich 13), Manchester Giants 93 (Brookings 32, Robinson 25, Gardener 24); Calderdale Explorers 102 (Ball 32, Moore, 31, Bruin 20), Telford 105 (Shackleford 29, Headd 23, Hall 22, in O-T). Leicester 88, Colchester 37, Hemel/Watford 71; Tyneside 67 (Ellis 31, Hanson 18), Sunderland 64 (Nottage 18).
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division (women): Enfield Browns 58, London YMCA 53; Kingston 66, Bath 60 (in O–T); Manchester 71, Solent Suns 46; Sheffield Hatters 41, Nottingham 77; Northampton 95, Worthing Wasps 30.
SAO PAULO: Intercontinental Club Tournament: Banco di Roma (It) 86, Barcelona 85; Sirio (Br) 82, Obras Sanitarias (Arg) 76. (Banco di Roma win tournament).

GAELIC FOOTBALL

DUBLIN: Sam Maguire Cup: Final: Dublin 1-6, Kerry 0-14.

SNOOKER

GLASGOW: Langs Scottish Masters Championship: Semi-Finals: J White bt A Knowles 6-5; S Davis bt A Higgins 6-4. Final (17 frames): Position after first session: Davis leads White 5–2. Frame scores (Davis first): 122–0, 87–37, 87–55, 61–71, 30–101, 73–0, 80–27

ROAD RUNNING

MONTREAL: Marathon: 1, J Gonzales (P Rico), 2hr 12min 48sec; 2, D Nedi (Ethiopia), 2:13.27; 3, Y Tolstikov (USSR), 2:16.02. Women: 1, L Larsen (US), 2:36.35; 2, L Belyayeva (USSR), 2:36.44; 3, O Lapierre (Can), 2:40.17.
PAIGNTON: Torbay marathon: 1, B Heath, 2hr 23min 23sec; 2, M Lake, 2:25:49; 3, M Summers, 2:26:15. Women: 1, L Watson 2:54:25.
LEICESTER: marathon: 1, N Featherby, 2:25:01; 2, T Glare, 2:30:00; 3, G Heslop, 2:30:30. Women: 1, H Johnson, 2:58:48.
SCARBOROUGH: Great Yorkshire marathon: 1, L Allcorn, 2:37:30; 2, B Dale, 2:41:02; 3, A Griffiths, 2:41:42. Women: 1, J Allison, 2:58:04.
HERNE BAY: Half marathon: Equal 1, B Watson and A McGee, 1hr 09min 47sec; 3, S Almond, 1:10:29.

RACING: NEWMARKET'S MIDDLE PARK STAKES IS THE OBJECTIVE FOR HERN'S OUTSTANDING NEWBURY WINNER

Derby could be target for talented Irish filly

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

No filly has won the Derby since Fifinella in 1916. but if all goes well Alydar's Best the Derby rather than the Oaks will be the Epsom objective for this David O'Brien-trained filly. She made her rececourse debut in the group three Silken Glider Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday and. installed as 5-4 favourite. won in smashing style over a mile.

From a bad draw. Alydar's Best had to make her effort on the wide outside and struck the front inside the final furlong to win by three lengths from Sweetened Offer.

Bred in America. Alydar's Best is out of a full sister to Gyr. who had the misfortune to be foaled in the same year as Nijinsky. As a yearling. Alydar's Best cost Mr Alan Clore $625.000. A big backward filly she was not broken until late spring.

David O'Brien is willing for her to take on the colts. and is aiming for the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster.

The group three Levmoss/Glencairn Stakes provided Dr Tony O'Reilly. with his beggest success as an owner. His three-year-old Castlemartin King brought his score over the rather unusual distance of nine furlongs to five wins from five starts by holding off Flame Of Tara and Congress Palace.

● Bare Essence (Willie Carson) *finished eighth of nine to Alan Ford* in the £16.470 Premio Federico Tesio at San Siro. Milan. yesterday.

Afrah to confirm promise of Goodwood run

By Mandarin

Two-year-old races at Newbury throw up an abundance of future winners. and a case in point this season was the Tote Spring Festival Stakes. run at the Berkshire course on May 19. Seven of the eight runners in that contest have now won and Afrah. the only one yet to oblige can underline the quality of that race by taking the second *division of the Tormarton Maiden* Stakes at Bath this afternoon.

After following her Newbury fourth with a slightly disappointing fifth at Salisbury. but left that form way behind when chasing home Frank Durr's improving filly. Sunera. at Goodwood 10 days ago. Sunera franked that form when winning again. at Catterick on Saturday.

Among those *behind Afrah* at Goodwood were Capo Di Monte and Galaxie Dust. both of whom had won their previous races in style. As that was Afrah's first race for more than three months. she is sure to have benefited from the outing and I expect her to have too much pace for probable market rival. Armorad.

The first division of the Bath *maiden looks tailor-made for* Pheon. who showed exceptional promise on his Doncaster debut 10 days ago. Geoff Huffer's colt ran fast for five furlongs in the race won by Downing Street and finished a *comfortable fourth. Over the* minimum trip this afternoon. Pheon's chance is outstanding.

Leicester's two-year-old maiden race has also been divided and the first-leg provides an interesting clash between Pretty Pol and Vitelle. Pretty Pol's fourth to Ever *Genial in the group three May Hill* Stakes at Doncaster should ensure that she will start favourite but Michael Stoute's filly appeared not to stay the mile on that occasion and Vitelle may be better value.

Vitelle made her debut in the seven-furlong race won by Regalalco at Goodwood 10 days ago and ran on well to finish fourth. A full sister to that good stayer. Man of Spirit. *Vitelle will appreciate this extra* furlong and is taken to extend the excellent recent form of her trainer. John Dunlop.

The outstanding bet at the Midlands meeting. though. should be House Hunter in the opening Gaddesby Apprentice Stakes. Con Horgan's three-year-old has run consistently well in good company this season and would have far more *to do in a handicap.*

House Hunter is likely to start at short odds. however. and a more attractive proposition is Ben's Birdie. who is napped successfully to concede weight all round in the *Colgate Family Favourite Handicap* at Hamilton Park.

Ben's Birdie looked to have a formidable task with 9st 13lb at Wolverhampton a week ago. wearing blinkers for the first time *and with the easier going very much* to his liking. he ran out a convincing winner.



Classic style: Local Suitor (left) accelerates away from a high-class field to win Newbury's Mill Reef Stakes (Photograph: Eddie Byrne)

Local Suitor shows his class

Local Suitor emerged as England's leading hope for the 1985 *2,000 Guineas* after a convincing victory in the Mill Reef Stakes, sponsored by Rokeby Farms, at Newbury on Saturday. Bookmakers quote Shaikh Mohammed's colt, who was following-up a winning debut at York in the Convivial Stakes, at prices ranging from 12-1 to 20-1 for the first colts' classic.

Willie Carson burst clear in the last 100 yards on Local Suitor to beat Presidium by one and a half lengths. It was an impressive performance as the 11 runners behind him had won 26 races between them. Dick Hern, Local *Suitor's trainer, said:* "This colt is in the top bracket among my two-year-olds and runs next in the Middle Park Stakes. He will get further than six furlongs."

Hern is thinking of running another of his smart juveniles, Petoski, in Saturday's Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot. "I'm seriously tempted now the rains have come." he said. A likely Royal Lodge rival for Petoski will be unbeaten Khozaam, trained by Peter Walwyn, who sent out Honing Bay to win Saturday's Highclere Nursery.

Greville Starkey, who received a seven-day suspension on Friday, bounced back with a first and last race double on Suffice and Mums, trained respectively at Newmarket by Frank Durr and Michael Stoute. Suffice, who made a winning debut at Sandown in August, looks one to follow. Durr said: "Of the many horses in my yard affected by the virus, this was one of the worst. He was sick for four months and we *could not get him right for the big* spring races. He'll win group races next season."

Insular and Rough Stones narrowly failed to give The Queen a winning send-off to Canada when they filled second and third place behind First Bout in the Coral Autumn Cup. Insular finished only half a length behind Ben Hanbury's gelding, who is up for sale.

● Rainbow Quest worked with Valuable Witness over 11 furlongs after racing at Newbury on Saturday. Jeremy Tree, the trainer of Rainbow Quest, declared himself very satisfied with the colt, who is 7-1 *second favourite for the Prix de* l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp in 13 days' time.

Dewhurst is next for impressive Noblequest

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Robert Collet trained the first three home in the group one Prix de la Salamandre at Longchamp yeesterday. Noblequest won by three-quarters of a length from Northern Walker. with No Pass No Sale a length and a half away in third place.

All three two-year-olds have different owners. with Noblequest becoming the first group one winner *for Prince Al-Kabir, who has 28* horses with Collet at Chantilly.

Collet said: "This was the greatest moment in my career and I will now run Noblequest in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket."

The Prix de Lutece. over 15 furlongs. went in impressive style to the Criquette Head-trained Agent Double. who now goes for the Prix Royal-Oak (French St Leger) on October 28.

An each-way investment on Forzando (Bruce Raymond) could be the best value in the group three Prix de Seine et-Oise over six furlongs at Maisons-Lafitte this afternoon.

PRIX DE SEINE-ET-OISE (Group III: 3-y-o & up: £13.201: 6f) (10 runners)

302 GABITAT 6-8-13 ... R Curant
402– SKY LAWYER 5-8-13 ... H Samani
000 ROYAL HOBBIT 6-8-13 ... G Guignard
130 REVOLUTIONARY 3-8-11 ... Y Saint-Martin
120 SICYOS 3-8-11 ... F Head
443 PRE AUX CLERCS 3-8-11 ... A Gibert
040 FORZANDO 3-8-11 ... B Raymond
012 PARIOLI 3-8-8 ... M Philipperon
201 PROSKONA 3-8-8 ... C Asmussen
100 L'ORANGERIE 3-8-8 ... A Badel

5-2 Parioli, 7-2 Sicyos and L'Orangerie (coupled), 4 Pre Aux Clercs, 6 Gabitat, 8 Forzando.

CYCLING

Hinault's turn to laugh at Fignon

From John Wilcockson, Cannes

While winning his second Tour de France in July, Laurent Fignon thumbed his nose at his great French rival, Bernard Hinault, on more than one occasion. He laughed at him when Hinault made an ineffective attack on one stage in the Alps. Yesterday, on a wind-swept Esplanade des Allies, the smile was on the other side of Fignon's face.

Although Fignon broke the event's record for the two-lap, 89-kilometer course, he could finish only fourth in the Grand Prix des Nations time trial; and with a superb ride over the final 30 kilometres, Hinault smashed his own record to win the race for the fifth time.

Hinault's desire for revenge overshadowed fine performances by Sean Kelly and Stephen Roche. At one point, the Irishmen looked like finishing first and second. Roche led Hinault by five seconds through the first 30 kilometres, and was still within seven seconds of the Frenchman 30 kilometres from the finish.

During this period, Kelly had gradually been pulling himself back from a slow start. "I can't seem to judge my pace in a time trial," he admitted, although he finished like an express train to take second place, 12 seconds ahead of Roche but more than 90 seconds behind Hinault.

Kelly's second place has clinched his overall success in the Super Prestige Pernod competition, in which Hinault has moved up to second with two events to go.

RESULTS: 1, B Hinault (Fr), 2hr 0min 50sec; 2, S Kelly (Ire), 2:2.24; 3, S Roche (Ire), 2:2.38; 4, L Fignon (Fr), 2:2.54; 5, K Andersen (Den), 2:4.03; 6, J van den Broucke (Bel), 2:04.26. SUPER PRESTIGE PERNOD STANDINGS: 1, Kelly 390pts; 2, Hinault 245; 3, Fignon 190; 4, P Anderson (Aus), 182; 5, F Moser (It), 135

HOCKEY

Britain end training on high note

By Sydney Friskin

The Great Britain team, preparing for the international tournament at Willesden Sports Centre from October 19 to 21, completed their first training weekend with a 2-1 victory over London Indians at Bisham Abbey yesterday. Earlier in the day they had beaten Middlesex 4-1 and drawn 3-3 with Surrey.

Britain's tightly controlled defence held Indians in check for most of the first half, at the end of which Britain led 1-0 from a goal by Kulbir Bhaura.

The lead was increased early in the second half with Bhaura scoring again after a shot by Duthie had been saved by the goalkeeper. Indians then settled down and forced four short corners, one of which led to a goal, Daved passing to Manjit Flora who set up a chance for Laly to score.

YACHTING

Living up to a reputation

From a Special Correspondent, Porto Cervo

In the final fleet race of the 12-metre world championship off Porto Cervo yesterday, Challenge 12, the Italian owned yacht being *sailed by a crew including former* members of the Australia ll team, finally found the form that one would expect of America's Cup winners.

Although half a minute behind the New Zealand yacht at the first mark, she had taken the lead by the second mark and held on to win

After a day of enforced rest due to 40 knot winds and a three hour delay yesterday due to lack of wind, four of the eight yachts were over eager at the start and had to be recalled.

Victory 83 helmed and crewed by Italians while Challenge 12 is being helmed by *John Savage* who sailed her in Newport last year. Hugh Treharne and Grant Simmer, the tactician and navigator, and three other crew members, were on Australia II when she won the Americ's Cup.

RESULTS: Fifth Race: Challenge 12 (It); 2, Victory 83 (It); 3, New Zealand (NZ); 4, Azzura (It); 5, Freedom (It); 6, Canada I (Can). Overall: 1, Victory 83, 27 points; 2, Azzura, 26.5; 3, Freedom, 23.25; 4, Canada I, 22.25; 5, Challenge 12, 20.25; 6, New Zealand 18.

POWERBOATING

Formula One safety plans

From a Special Correspondent, Milan

Safety measures to be introduced in Formula One circuit powerboat racing next season include the compulsory use of a safety cockpit into which the driver will be strapped.

Renato Molinari of Italy, who has already clinched the world title, won the Milan Grand Prix yesterday, which attracted only seven entrants.

RESULTS: Formula One Grand Prix: 1, R Molinari (It) (Martini/Molinari/Evinrude) 9pts; 2, E Vidoli (It) Martini/Molinari/Evinrude) 6pts; 3, A Bullen (GB) (ITC/Burgess/Johnson) 4pts; 4, B Spalding (GB) (Nashua/Molinari/Evinrude) 3pts; 5, M Werner (WG) (UP/Molinari/Evinrude) 2pts; 6, M Rocharnel (US) (Molinari/Evinrude) 1pt. Final world championship positions: 1, Molinari, 83pts; 2, C Van der Velden, 37; 3, B Woods, 30; 4, Bullen, 18; 5, Vidoli, 15; 6, equal R Jenkins (GB) and R Frost (GB) 14.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Phelps takes fifth title

Richard Phelps gathered his fifth national title with 5,343 points over the weekend, but in the mud of Esher Common the Gloucester man was pushed back to third place in yesterday's concluding 4,000 metres cross-country race (Michael Coleman writes).

RESULTS: Swimming: 1, G Brookhouse (Spartan) 1,292; 2, R Phelps (Spartan) 1,260. Shooting: 1, S Dadson (Army A) 1,066; 2, Brookhouse 978. Running: 1, T Hart (Army A) 1,087 (19min 46 sec); 2, R Radford (Army B) 1,024.
FINAL POSITIONS: 1, Phelps 5,343; 2, P Whiteside (Army A) 5,178; 3, Hart 5,021; 4, S Dadson (Army A) 4,872; 5, T Haddon (Army A) 4,632. Team: Army A 15,071; Spartan 12,686; Army B 12,565.

John Henry wins again

All Along, ridden by Walter Swinburn, could finish only fourth behind John Henry in the Turf Classic at Belmont, New York, on Saturday.

All Along travels back today but her trainer, Patrick-Louis Biancone, will not decide if she goes for a repeat success in the Arc until he sees how she is. John Henry, who started Evens favourite with All Along next in the betting at 9-5, was *winning for the fifth time in eight* outings this year.

It was the nine-year-old's thirty-eighth victory in 82 races and the $375,150 prize lifted his earnings to $5,857,947.

TURF CLASSIC (Grade I: 3-y-o & up: $375,150: 1m 4f) 1, JOHN HENRY (C McCarron); 2, Win (A Graell); 3, Majesty's Prince (V Bracciale). ALSO RAN: All Along (4th), Four Bases (5th), Fortnightly. 6 ran. nk, 4l, hd. R McAnally. TOTE ($2 stake): 4.00; PL: (1-2) 2.60, 3.80; SHOW: (1-2-3) 2.20, 2.80, 2.50.

Gold And Ivory regains form

Gold And Ivory, ridden by Steve Cauthen, gained his first win of the year in the group one Preis Von Europa at Cologne yesterday. Ian Balding's colt won impressively by seven lengths from Kaiserstern with Abary third. Gold And Ivory will not run again this year.

Preis von Europa (1m 4f) 1, Gold And Ivory (S Cauthen); 2, Kaiserstern (E Apter); 3, Abary (G Bocskai). 9 ran. 7l, 6l. I Balding. TOTE: (10dm stake): 36; 18; 19; 15.

Leaders on the Flat

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Bags since w/o	Level stakes
H Cecil	94	61	34	2	–0.75
G Harwood	77	59	55	4	–101.04
M Stoute	69	53	50	0	–63.39
J Dunlop	65	50	58	1	–82.38
P Cole	55	39	29	0	+87.97
B Hills	51	44	47	0	–101.54

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
S Cauthen	114	97	91	7	–51.44
L Piggott	89	71	60	3	–65.57
Pat Eddery	88	75	63	11	–59.18
T Ives	81	87	84	25	–154.40
W R Swinburn	78	59	52	25	–63.31
G Duffield	69	78	61	1	–138.47

Saturday's results

Newbury

2.0 1, Suffice (13-8 fav); 2, Passing Storm (12-1); 3, Royal Recourse (14-1). 7 ran.
2.30 1, Miss Saint-Cloud (100-30); 2, Miss Bali Beach (4-1); 3, I Bin Zaidoon (8-1). My Tony (3-1 fav). 7 ran.
3.0 1, First Bout (8-1); 2, Insular (8-1); 3, Rough Stones (5-1 fav). 13 ran. NR: Jowoody, Contester, Paternoster Row.
3.30 1, Local Suitor (3-1 jt fav); 2, Presidium (3-1 jt fav); 3, Bassenthwaite (4-1). 12 ran.
4.0 1, Honing Bay (11-2); 2, Albany Lad (12-1); 3, Mia Ubes (11-2). Kelly's Royale (9-4 fav). 7 ran.
4.30 1, Mums (8-1); 2, Bluebells (50-1); 3, Yeto Song (15-2). Alqirm (11-4 fav). 22 ran.

BATH

GOING: good.
Draw: low numbers best.

2.15 AUTUMN SELLING STAKES (£856: 1m) (16 runners)

1 0-000 CLEVER ANGLE (B) B Forsey 4-9-0 ... D Dinsley 5
2 00 JACK BILLMEIR P Cundell 4-9-0 ... T Rogers 9
6 REMEDY K Bishop 4-9-0 ... B Rouse 14
7 0040 SERIOUS BUSINESS R Simpson 4-9-0 ... A Phillips 7 8
9 0040 DAME PEGGY J Old 4-8-11 ... T Williams 3 13
10 0030 HAGEN'S BARGAIN F Yardley 4-8-11 ... – 2
12 000-0 WATER EATON GAL M Tate 4-8-11 ... M Hills 4
13 0040 AFRICAN IMAGE R Hollinshead 3-8-8 ... S Perks 6
15 000 COMHAMPTON F YArdley 3-8-8 ... J Williams 15
18 32 PIARA SINGH (BF) N Vigors 3-8-8 ... J Reid 12
20 1040 TOP RANKER (B) R Stubbs 3-8-8 ... M Morgans 7 16
21 0 BELMORE R Hannon 3-8-5 ... R Wernham 10
24 0000 SWIFT TEMPO (B) R Hannon 3-8-5 ... A McGlone 11
25 -0043 VAL'S PRIDE W Hastings-Bass 3-8-5 ... D McKeown 1
26 0000 WENSUM LASS B McMahon 3-8-5 ... R Street 7
1983: Sandean 4-9-0 A Barclay (9-2) D H Jones 15 ran.

9-4 Piara Singh, 11-4 Val's Pride, 4 Top Ranker, 6 Belmore, 8 African Image, 10 Dame Peggy, 14 Serious Business, 20 others.

Bath selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Piara Singh. 2.45 Pheon. 3.15 More My Scent. 3.45 Maintop. 4.15 Jamesmead. 4.45 Lochtillum. 5.15 Afrah.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Val's Pride. 2.45 Pheon. 3.15 Stubble. 4.15 Lurex Fair. 4.45 There There. 5.15 Paolo.

Michael Seely's selection: 3.15 Norstown.

2.45 TORMARTON MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,953: 5f) (15)

5 EAGLE'S PLEASURE B Stevens 9-0 ... D McKay 14
13 4 PHEON G Huffer 9-0 ... G Carter 7 15
17 SMITHY BEAR J Spearing 9-0 ... J Williams 8
19 03 THE ANDYSTAN J Sutcliffe 9-0 ... T Ives 13
20 0 THE CHALICEWELL J Holt 9-0 ... W Osborne 7 9
21 00 TOUCH LUCKY D H Jones 9-0 ... R Hills 10
22 TRACK MARSHALL H Candy 9-0 ... C Rutter 7 1
25 ZANUSI STAR D Arbuthnot 9-0 ... M Hills 2
30 00 CADENZA I Makin 8-11 ... R Wernham 7
31 CALMEDY N Vigors 8-11 ... J Reid 4
36 00 KATHSTAR T Hollinshead 8-11 ... S Perks 11
37 KHATTI HAWK C James 8-11 ... T Rogers 5
38 LA TUERTA W Wightman 8-11 ... G Starkey 12

... Marshall, 12 Kathstar, Cadenza, 20 others.

3.15 STEPHEN LITTLE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,809: 1m) (16)

1 4110 VIOLADO G Harwood 9-7 ... G Starkey 10
4 0304 ALMUADIYEH H Thomson Jones 8-12 ... R Hills 7
5 2033 STUBBLE R Boss 8-12 ... T Williams 3 8
6 0022 WIDE BOY I Balding 8-9 ... J Matthias 16
8 0230 MASTER FRANCIS M Blanshard 8-8 ... T Ives 15
9 0104 MORE MY SCENT H Thomson Jones 8-7 ... R Lines 5 6
11 314 NORSTOWN R Holder 8-6 ... J Reid 11
13 00u0 NINATTASH (C) M Pipe 8-3 ... J Williams 2
15 1000 HIGH BIDDER R Hannon 8-1 ... B Rouse 3
16 0300 SEA FARER LAKE M Usher 7-12 ... C Rutter 7 12
17 01 MAKING TRACKS C Williams 7-12 ... M Hills 9
19 0000 GHIZLAN C Benstead 7-7 ... R Street 13
21 1310 FRENCH EMPEROR M Haynes 7-7 ... I Jenkinson 1
22 0000 HAWKINS TENDER J Bosley 7-7 ... D Brown 7 14
23 2004 SHAMIM'S PRIDE (B) D Jermy 7-7 ... G Carter 7 4
24 401 SAILA THIMS (C) R Hodges 7-7 ... J Kennedy 5
1983: Maruthayoor 8-12 T Quinn (15-2) P Cole 17 ran.

3 Violado, 7-2 Stubble, 9-2 Wide Boy, 6 Norstown, 8 Making Tracks, 10 Saila Thims, 12 French Emperor.

FORM: Violado (9-7) beaten 16¼l to Moulk (9-3) 6 ran. Newmarket 7f h'cap good Aug 10. ALMUODIYEH (8-11) 4th beaten 5¾l to Little Deep Water (8-11) 8 ran. Chepstow 7f mdn stks hard Aug 27. STUBBLE (8-8) 3rd beaten 8¾l to Sulaalah (8-5) 8 ran. Redcar 7f stks good to firm July 31. WIDE BOY (9-5) 2nd beaten 2l to Yale (8-3) 9 ran. Warwick 1m h'cap good to firm Aug 27. MORE MY SCENT (9-6) 4th beaten 2½l to Double Limit (8-11) 14 ran. Nottingham 1m h'cap firm Sep 10. NORSTOWN (8-1) 4th beaten 4l to Elisio (8-11) 7 ran. Salisbury 6f stks good to firm Aug 15. NINATTASH (9-1) 8th beaten 8l to Musing (8-11) 9 ran. Bath 6f h'cap firm Sep 5. MAKING TRACKS (8-8) won 4l from Hyokin (8-11) 18 ran. Sandown 7f sell stks good to firm Sep 1. FRENCH EMPEORO (7-8) 7th beaten over 19l to Dance By Night (8-4) 8 ran. Brighton 7f h'cap good ... Aug 7. SHAMINS PRIDE (8-4) 4th beaten 4½l to Seven Coins (8-8) 9 ran. Chepstow 7f sell stks firm Sep 15. SAILA THIMS (8-1) won 1l from Shamins Pride (8-4) 5 ran. Bath 5f sell stks hard July 30.
Selection: NORSTOWN.

3.45 LANGRIDGE HANDICAP (£2,960: 1m 2f 50yd) (16)

2 0314 MAINTOP (CD) M Smyly 7-9-9 ... B Rouse 3
4 2102 LEONIDAS D Arbuthnot 6-9-4 ... M Hill 12
5 2221 ZAYTOON J Ciechanowski 3-9-1 (6 ex) ... C Rutter 7 2
7 4000 STAR OF A GUNNER R Holder 4-8-11 ... J Reid 5
8 0010 RECORD WING (CD) D H Jones 6-8-11 ... R Hills 8
9 3312/ BUKARA R Hodges 5-8-9 ... J Kennedy 9

... 11-4 Princess Zenobia ... Maintop, 8 Tagio, 10 Mis...

... Selection: PRINCESS ZENOBIA.

4.15 SHERSTON STAKES (3-y-o: £1,695: 1m 5f 12 yd) (13)

4-6 Brightner, 7-2 ... Jamesmead, 20 others.

4.45 LYEGROVE HANDICAP (£2,558: 5f 167yd) (19)

... 4 Will George, 9-2 ... Street, 8 Hatching, 10 ... others.

5.15 TORMARTON MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,953: 5f) (15)

7-4 Armorad, 7-2 ... Paolo, 12 Afrah Pao, 20 ...

HAMILTON PARK

GOING: good
Draw: middle to high numbers best

2.15 CASTLE CASH & CARRY SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £675: 1m 1f 10yd) (8 runners)

Hamilton selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Mis-Spent Youth. 2.45 Bell Ringer. 3.15 Meziara. 3.45 Lumian. 4.15 Tamino. 4.45 BEN'S BIRDIE (nap).

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Mis-Spent Youth. 2.45 Dihistan. 3.15 Miami Star. 3.45 Honeyman. 4.15 Tamino. 4.45 Ben's Birdie.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.15 TAMINO. (nap).

2.45 MAKRO MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,797: 1m 40yd) (11)

3.15 McNAB GROCERIES HANDICAP (£2,481: 1m 40yd) (16)

3.45 COLGATE PALMOLIVE SNUGGLERS NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,400: 1m 40yd) (15)

4.15 GLASGOW WHOLESALE GROCERS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,318: 1m 3f) (6)

4.45 COLGATE FAMILY FAVOURITE HANDICAP (£1,638: 1m 3f) (11)

LEICESTER

GOING: good to firm
Draw: no advantage

2.0 GADDESBY APPRENTICE STAKES (£1,036: 1m 2f) (13 runners)

2 1304 SAMANDAR P Haslam 4-9-0 ... – 6
4 0000 SWEETCAL (D) P Cundell 7-8-12 ... C Carter 11
5 40-00 EASY LISTENING K Morgan 5-8-8 ... – 3
8 0444 HOUSE HUNTER (D) C Horgan 3-8-6 ... T Godden 12
9 1410 NONSENSE (BF) M Prescott 3-8-6 ... D D'Arcy 10
15 00/ PINGARO P Felgate 3-8-5 ... J Quinn 8
17 0100 SHERVANI S Norton 3-8-1 ... A Jennings 5
19 0004 PLOUGHMAN'S R Hollinshead 3-8-0 ... A Whitehall 7
20 0001 STAR ROUTE (D) H Collingridge 3-8-0 ... David Eddery 9
22 3000 LOVE WALKED IN W Holden 3-7-11 ... R Morse 4
23 0000 MONSETTA (B) R Griffiths 3-7-11 ... G King 2
1983: Bahoor 3-8-5 Landau (6-5 fav) G Harwood 11 ran.

11-4 House Hunter, 100-30 Nonsense, 5 Samandar, 7 Fair Mariner, 8 Shervani, Star Route, 12 Sweetcal, 20 others.

2.30 GOLDEN HAND SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £704: 1m 2f) (10)

3 0000 MR CARACTACUS E Wiss 8-11 ... G Dickie 7 3
4 0 ANSE CHASTANET (B) M Tompkins 8-8 ... S Crossley 1
6 0000 FOLLOW THAT CAB P Felgate 8-8 ... M Miller 4
7 0000 GOOSEBERRY A Hide 8-8 ... P Brette 7 6
8 000 HEATHER ROSE P Calver 8-8 ... A Murray 5
10 000 JENNIE'S DARLING (B) D H Jones 8-8 ... G Sexton 8
11 0003 LITTLE SPINNER M Tomkins 8-8 ... L Piggott 9
12 0030 LITTLE TOWN FLIRT D Laing 8-8 ... W Carson 10
14 00- SARITAMER LASS T Kersey 8-8 ... A Proud 2
15 0030 STONEY BOAT INN R Hollinshead 8-8 ... W Ryan 3 7
1983: Chengatre 8-3 W Ryan (5-2 fav) R Hollinshead 11 ran.

15-8 Little Town Flirt, 3 Stoney Boat Inn, 4 Little Spinner, 11-2 Follow That Cab, 7 Mr Caractacus, 12 others.

3.0 SQUIRREL HANDICAP (£3,107: 1m 2f) (17)

2 2444 GARDEN ROUTE (D) F Durr 4-9-8 ... Pat Eddery 8
3 2124 RAPID LAD (D) J Spearing 5-9-6 ... P Cook 11
4 200-0 PIP B Stevens 4-9-1 ... P Bloomfield 3 10
5 2323 MASTER WIT (C) (BF) H Cecil 3-9-1 ... L Piggott 16

3.30 LEICESTERSHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,890: 7f) (20)

4.0 ST MARGARET'S HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,988: 1m 4f) (22)

1 2004 SHANGOSEER ...
2 303-4 RIDE THE SKIES ...
4 3211 PARK PARADE J D...
5 0010 ALMOND BLOSSOM ...
9 3001 DASHING LIGHT ...
11 1000 ABSENT LOVER P ...
12 0413 MASTER LAD G H...
15 0104 BALABIL M Presco...
17 3220 KING HARRY N Vig...
18 2034 TROMEROS C Brit...
33 0140 MOODY GIRL (D) R Hollinshead 7-13 ... W Ryan 3 10
34 0000 COUPON CLIPPER S Mellor 7-13 ... N Howe 13
35 33d2 SANDYLA (B) D Dale 7-12 ... S Whitworth 8
36 004 GONE BANANAS B McMahon 7-12 ... B Crossley 4
39 0000 PRINCE RAMBORO (CD) R V Smyth 7-10 ... R Fox 14
40 0331 BANNA'S RETREAT (B) A Stewart 7-10 ... M L Thomas 21
44 00-00 SURPRISE ATTACK E Eldin 7-7 ... G King 6 11
46 0400 DIENAU'S TROVE H Collingridge 7-7 ... R Still 19
1983: Prince Concorde 8-3 Wendy Carter (14-1) E Carter 16 ran.

4 Park Parade, 9-2 Dashing Light, 11-2 Balabil, 7 Tromeros, 8 Master Lad, 10 Ride The Skies, 12 Banna's Retreat, Almond Blossom.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin

2.0 House Hunter. 2.30 Mr Caractacus. 3.0 Kid'cm. 3.30 Matrah. 4.0 King Harry. 4.30 Vitelle. 5.0 Bluemont.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Nonsense. 2.30 Little Spinner. 3.0 Master Wit. 3.30 Princess Cariole. 4.0 Tromeros. 4.30 Pretty Pol. 5.0 Bluemont.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.0 Ride The Skies.

4.30 FILBERT MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,309: 1m) (21)

10 00 CUSHY P Rohan 8-11 ... R Fahey 7 15
12 0 DAME DE VALOUR P Calver 8-11 ... M Beecroft 18
13 24 DRAGONESS P Walwyn 8-11 ... J Mercer 5
18 00 FOSSE HOLLOW D Nicholson 8-11 ... A Murray 14
21 00 GUNDREDA C Brittain 8-11 ... D McHargue 10
22 4 HILL'S ROCKET D Marks 8-11 ... G Baxter 6
24 HOT FLUSH P Cole 8-11 ... T Quinn 3
27 00 KUWAITIAH D Laing 8-11 ... L Piggott 16

5.0 FILBERT MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,309: 1m) (21)

PLUMPTON

GOING: good to firm

2.0 PATCHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£654: 2m 4f) (11 runners)

2.30 DICK FRANCIS 'DANGER' NOVICE HURDLE (3-y-o: £1,872: 2m) (16)

3.0 MASTER BREW BITTER HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,054: 2m) (10)

1 12/93- CLOUDWALKER (D,B) F Walwyn 6-11-11 ... R Chapman 4
2 1221- DICK'S FOLLY (C,D) R Hodges 5-11-8 ... S Earle 7
4 2/-13 SIR EAMON (D) T Clay 7-11-1 ... Mr T Clay
5 0/13- ZACCIO O Sherwood 6-10-12 ... J Francome
6 3/00- CORAL LEISURE (B) G Balding 7-10-12 ... B Reilly
7 114-4 THE THUNDERER (C,D) P M Taylor 4-10-9 ... A Carroll
9 2220 MATCH MASTER H O'Neill 5-10-6 ... M Hammond
10 11 DANCER'S EMULATION (C,D) M Masson 4-10-3 ... M Furlong
13 u204 RHEINGOLD'S GIFT N Lee-Judson 6-10-0 ... K Burke 7
14 0001- LIKELY BOY A Moore 11-10-0 ... G Moore
1983: Vodkatini 4-11-2 J Francome (9-2) P Haynes 10 ran.

11-4 Dancer's Emulation, 7-2 Sir Eamon, 9-2 The Thunderer, 11-2 Dick's Folly, 7 Cloudwalker, 8 Match Master, 10 Zaccio, 14 others.

3.30 DICK FRANCIS 'PROOF' NOVICE CHASE (£1,519: 2m 4f) (10)

1 p0-11 BIG APPLE P Cundell 9-12-1 ... R Rowe
2 2133 GAZAAN (C,D) W Kemp 6-11-10 ... S Shilston
4 0000- BATOLA PRINCE M Madgwick 6-11-5 ... A Madgwick 4
6 24p-4 GLENJADE N Wheeler 9-11-5 ... Mr N Wheeler
7 10/02- HOPE GAP B Wise 8-11-5 ... R Rowell
8 LUCKY GEM A Moore 7-11-5 ... C Warren 7
9 0 McCOY J Bridger 7-11-5 ... Mr L Fogarty
12 4000- SWIFT ROYALE D Oughton 6-11-5 ... P Double
13 0p00- WADI ALI A Moore 7-11-5 ... G Moore
14 3-232 POLLY MAJOR M Bolton 8-11-0 ... R Goldstein
1983: Wells Fargo 11-11-5 R Goldstein (5-1) D Grissell 7 ran.

9-4 Big Apple, 11-4 Polly Major, 7-2 Gazaan, 11-2 Swift Royale, 10 Hope Gap, 14 Glenjade, 16 others.

Plumpton selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Top Reef. 2.30 Beat The Retreat. 3.0 Dancer's Emulation. 3.30 Big Apple. 4.0 Viewed Away. 4.30 No-U-Turn.

4.0 GEORGE POOLE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,587: 3m 1f) (9)

1 101-p CARL'S WAGER M O'Halloran 9-12-7 ... M O'Halloran
2 220-4 VIEWED AWAY (C,D) T Clay 9-11-6 ... P Croucher 4
4 04-31 WALKING CANE G Ripley 8-10-4 (5 ex) ... G Moore
5 00-11 FAIRSAY J D Davies 7-10-0 (5 ex) ... A Jones 7
6 2200- RHEINRAY (C,D) H O'Neill 9-10-0 ... M Hammond
7 22-13 DOWNPAYMENT M Bolton 10-10-0 ... R Goldstein
8 622-4 BUCK ROYALE T Tory 11-10-0 ... R Dunwoody
9 602-0 GOLD CHIEF (C,D,B) K Bailey 10-10-0 ... M Perrett
13 6/u00 SERGEANT CAN (D) R Head 12-10-0 ... R Rowe
1983: Gold Chief 9-10-9 M Perrett (12-1) K Bailey 5 ran.

2 Fairsay, 11 Walking Cane, 4 Viewed Away, 11-2 Downpayment, 8 Buck Royale, 10 Carl's Wager, 14 others.

4.30 PEASE POTTAGE NOVICE HURDLE (£548: 2m) (12)

1 0uu-1 DOLLYMIXTURE BOY (D) R Armstrong 6-11-5 ... M Wilson 4
2 000-3 BUNTER A Moore 6-11-0 ... G Moore
3 0/ CHARCOAL WALLY R Hodges 5-11-0 ... R Linley
4 024p- FAST SERVICE C A Horgan 5-11-0 ... L Mancini 7
5 000/1 GRAND PALACE (D) M O'Halloran 5-11-0 ... M O'Halloran
6 0- HIMORRE A Moore -11-0 ... C Warren 7
7 0- MAJNOON LEYLA M Masson 5-11-0 ... M Furlong
8 003-2 NO-U-TURN (BF) S Mellor 6-11-0 ... M Perrett
10 0p0- SPEEDY PONY G Ripley 5-11-0 ... R Goldstein
14 TRUMPS B Swift 4-10-12 ... R Campbell 4
15 SCOTCH MUSKET R E Howe 5-10-9 ... –
16 PREEBIE M Haynes 4-10-7 ... R G Hughes
1983: Choc Na Cuille 6-11-6 R Rowe (11-4) J Gifford 11 ran.

15-8 No-U-Turn, 3 Fast Service, 9-2 Dollymixture Boy, 13-2 Grand Palace, Bunter, 8 Trumps, 10 others.



Today's course specialists

BATH

TRAINERS: M Smyly 9 winners from 33 runners, 27.3%; I Balding 31 from 134, 23.1%; G Harwood 11 from 60, 18.3%.
JOCKEYS: G Starkey 10 winners from 57 rides, 17.5%; B Rouse 14 from 111, 12.6%; P Waldron 11 from 101, 10.9%.

HAMILTON

TRAINERS: M Prescott 32 winners from 110 runners: 29.1%; C Nelson 22 from 106, 20.8%; S Norton 21 from 114, 18.4.
JOCKEYS: G Duffield 57 winners from 271 rides, 21.0%; J Lowe 25 from 258, 17.4%; J Bleasdale 1 from 122, 13.9%.

LEICESTER

TRAINERS: H Cecil 33 winners from 78 runners; 42.3%; M Stoute 30 from 89; 33.7%; G Harwood 15 from 59, 25.4%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 48 winners from 150 rides, 32.0%; W Carson 27 from 151, 17.9%; P Cook 31 from 197, 15.7%.

Blinkered first time

HAMILTON: 3.15 Music Wonder, 3.45 Wappy Springs.
BATH: 2.15 Swift Tempo, 4.15 Aunt Judy.
LEICESTER: 2.0 Monsetta, 2.30 Anse Chastanet, Jennie's Darling, 3.0 Conmayo, Tesla. 3.30 Cheon Mah, First Lot.

● Philip Waldron rides Rough Pearl for Geoff Lewis in the Italian St Leger in Milan next Sunday.

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هكذا من الاصل

RUGBY UNION: A KEY IS FOUND FOR THE LOCK POSITION

Bainbridge's exit solves a problem

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Though, at the time, it may have seemed like the final straw for Derek Morgan, chairman of the England selectors, when he heard that Bainbridge, the Fylde lock forward, had been sent off on Saturday, it may have resolved any lingering doubts about the second row which will represent England against the World XV next Saturday.

The selectors, who met on Saturday evening to pick the team, may at least have agreed they have no genuine international number five in the absence of Bainbridge – dismissed along with Wilkinson (Waterloo) for fighting in the second half of their club match – Cusani, the Orrell lock who faces a cartilage operation. Therefore they can move Syddall from two to four in the lineout and make room for Scott alongside him.

Players increasingly regard themselves as specialist these days, sometimes neurotically so, but this seems the most obvious answer and also ensures some genuine experience among the tight five. Since Bainbridge can now be discounted for the season as far as England are concerned – and I believe they are right to maintain this self-imposed disciplinary ruling – the pairing may well survive into the International championship.

England's team will be announced this morning and I imagine it will include two former caps: Rose (Harlequins) at full back and Jeavons (Moseley) at No 8. There should also be room for Hall, the Bath blind-side flanker who did not play in his club's 27-9 win at Llanelli because of a pinched nerve in his neck but is confident of being available next Saturday for club or country.

It was Palmer, England's centre against South Africa in the summer and captaining Bath in the absence of Spurrell, who distinguished himself at Stradey Park with 16 points, from a try, two penalty goals and three conversions. Even allowing for Llanelli being weakened by the dismissal of Thomas, their lock, it was a confident performance by the John Player Cup holders.

Two of England's selectors were at Sudbury to check on the fitness of Winterbottom in the Headingley team and the form of Davies at stand-off for Wasps, though he may find himself required once more at centre by his country. They were also able to note that on the Wasps second team pitch, two international scrum halves, Melville (Wasps) and Youngs (Leicester), battled well and that Bodge and Wheeler were going strong at the end of the match won by Leicester's extras.

Leicester's senior side was at Twickenham beating Harlequins 25-15. Underwood, for the second time in four days, scored two tries, though I fancy that Bailey (Wasps) will regain his position on England's left wing that he won in South Africa. Rose kicked three penalties and a conversion to Milne's try for Harlequins but could not upstage Hare, who, besides kicking three penalties and two conversions, established the position for two of Leicester's three tries.

England's three remaining unbeaten senior clubs retained their records. As well as Bath and Wasps, Nottingham came away from London Irish with a 35-9 win and may be justifiably grieved if Rees, their flanker, loses once more to Winterbottom in national selection.

Brilliant Estève

Hakodate (Reuter) – France's famous wing threequarter, Estève, scored eight tries, five in the second half, in the visitors' 60-22 victory over a Japanese XV here yesterday. The full back, Blanco, who kicked three conversions, scored a try in the thirty-eighth minute to give the French a lead of 24-6 by half-time. The French, who will play two international matches on the tour, continued their domination in the second half. The best of the Japanese players was the wing threequarter, Kentaro, who scored their first try in the thirty-first minute.

Lozowski holds the centre stage

By David Hands

Wasps 25
Headingley 3

A stern winter lies ahead for Wasps, who are equipped once again to be an outstanding club side but, judging by Saturday's match at Sudbury, are taking their time in putting a first-class act together. They won comfortably enough in the end by three goals, a try and a penalty goal to a penalty against a Headingley side somewhat bereft of ideas behind the scrum.

In the process Wasps lost Cullen, the former Cambridge University scrum half, with a shoulder injury which will keep him out for a fortnight. But such are their resources that they should have no difficulty adjusting. They have Melville working his way back into fitness and, until such time as he is physically and mentally ready for the rough and tumble of the senior game, they have Bates, who has represented England Students, to display many positive virtues.

They will also have Colclough and Rendall to fit into their pack when those two worthies are free of business and injury problems respectively though, unhappily, not their captain Dun, England's flanker against Wales last March. He is likely to miss much of the season while he waits for a knee operation.

Wasps trailed for all but the final minute of the first half to a penalty by Howarth, who had no sooner kicked the goal than he was removed from duty and Swales missed two more. Headingley's problems lay in winning posession: they were dominated at the lineout, in some difficulties in the scrum and unable to maul effectively. In such circumstances, they were reduced to the occasional forays of Winterbottom and Ellison and hard work in defence.

The hard work faltered just before the interval, when Willians made the break for a try by centre Lozoski, who is creeping steadily up the rankings. He is built very much on the lines of Leicester's Dodge, at 6ft 2in, and 13 and a half stone, and is a very similar player. He attends to the bits and pieces, keeping the ball alive, and had a hand in both the tries scored by Bailey within the space of three minutes which put the match decisively out of Headingley's reach.

The final try, after Bates had done the spade work, went to Hames. It was he who had done much to stifle Headingley in the lineout.

SCORERS: Wasps: Tries: Bailey (2), Lozowski, Hames. Conversions: Stringer (3). Penalty: Stringer.
Headingley: Penalty: Howarth.

WASPS: N. Stringer; S. Smith, M. Williams (captain), R. Lozowski, M. Bailey; H. Davies, J. Cullen, (rep. S. Bates); M. Hobley, A. Simmons, A. Isichei, K. Moss, J. Bonner, J. Hames, M. Rigby (rep. G. Holmes), L. Adamson.

HEADINGLEY: D. Norton (captain); M. Joyce, P. Swales, J. Part, C. Tweed; J. Howarth, N. Gemmill; P. Huntsman, T. Manock, A. Machel, K. Higgins, R. France, A. Fraser, P. Winterbottom, J. Ellison.

Referee: F. Griffiths (North Midlands).

Below-par Pontypool still too powerful

By Gerald Davies

Bridgend 9
Pontypool 35

The Pontypool pack were far from being at their overpowering best – too many handling errors in what is normally a highly efficient operation – yet Bridgend never looked remotely like giving them a stiff test.

Considered once to be Pontypool's bogy side, Bridgend for 10 years between 1973 and 1983 never lost a home match against them. The tide seems to have turned with a vengeance: they lost home and away last season, as well as their encounter in the cup competition. On Saturday they caused despair amongst their own supporters by putting in an inept performance to lose by the overwhelming margin of three goals, two tries, two penalties and a dropped goal, to three penalties.

It was once the case that Bridgend, short of a strong pack, ran just about everything. Pontypool, liking nothing more than being able to throw a blanket over their pack, could not cope with their players spread unevenly over the park. Times have changed.

Brown and Huish, as effective and as balanced a pair of flankers as any in Welsh club rugby, helped Pontypool swallow up all ruck and maul possession. And the scrum, once Mr Norling had sorted out the many collapses, was as formidable as ever. Bishop, who rushed back from injury to play in this fixture only to aggravate it still further and will now miss more games, was as comfortably placed as ever to run things his way.

Once again, too, he was in a try-scoring mood. He crossed the line twice, the first from a close-range ruck and the second after a 50 yard sprint.

Lewis had already kicked a penalty before the first of these and it was he, after some interpassing on the right, who hoisted a high kick to Bridgend's line for Brown to beat Davies for the touch-down. He converted both as well as kicking another penalty before Brown was awarded his second try after Pontypool had disrupted Bridgend's scrum. The home side could manage only a penalty by Howell Davies in the first half, to which he added two others early in the second.

SCORERS: Bridgend: Penalties: H Davies (3). Pontypool: Tries: Bishop (2), Brown (2), Lewis. Conversions: Lewis (3). Dropped goal: Parry. Penalty goals: Lewis (2).
BRIDGEND: H Davies; M Titley, R Griffiths, S Brown, T Lewis, D Thomas, K Ellis; I Stephens, W Hall, C Collins, J Morgan, R Evans, L Davies, C O'Callaghan, G Williams (capt).
PONTYPOOL: P Lewis; G Davies, L Faulkner, L Jones, B Taylor; A Parry, D Bishop, Staff Jones, Steve Jones, G Price, M Brown, H Morton, A Carter, C Huish, E Butler (capt).
Referee: C Norling (Swansea).

Midland preparation

Midland Counties are to play Leinster at Coventry on October 16 in a warm-up match for their fixture against the Australians at Leicester on November 6.



Blood and thunder: Jerry Macklin, the London Scottish No 8, showing the scars of battle during the match against London Welsh at Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday, which was drawn 7-7 (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Brown needs to sharpen Gala's back play

By Ian McLauchlan

The Schweppes national league opened a week early at Netherdale on Saturday, when Gala played host to newly promoted Glasgow Academicals. The Glasgow side could not have asked for a harder introduction to the top flight but gave a much better account of themselves than the 36-9 scoreline suggests.

The main difference between the sides was that Gala took all their chances, scoring five tries, two by White, and one each by Bryson, Clarke and Dods, who converted all five and kicked two penalties. Hunter scored the Academicals' try. McNaughton converted it and kicked a penalty.

Gala based their victory on the power of their pack, but their new coach Peter Brown, will realize that he needs to sharpen up their back play if they are going to wrest the title from Hawick.

Mackenzie, the Highland prop, dropped out of the Gala team and was reported to be a spectator at the Selkirk v Royal High game.

Heriot's suffered their first defeat of the season, 10–6, at the hands of Hawick. They meet again in a month's time in the national league, and I felt they were keeping much in reserve for that occasion. It was an uninspiring game between two of the country's top clubs.

For the home side, Irvine dealt securely with the up-and-unders and, late in the game, ran at the opposition, creating chances as only he can. Up front, and latterly with only seven forwards, Walker playing on the wing in place of the injured Buglass. Heriot's caused their visitors considerable discomfort in the scrummage.

For Heriot's Hewitt kicked two penalties. Murray scored a try for Hawick, Gass kicked a penalty and Renwick a cleverly taken dropped goal.

A last-minute dropped goal by Smith gave Ballymena a well deserved 7–7 draw against Stewart's Melville at Inverleith. The home side looked to have the winning of the game with a try by Scott and a Wyllie dropped goal, but the Ulstermen battled hard for a try by Anderson.

Bristol help to ease the depression

By Bryan Stiles

Gloucester 9
Bristol 16

The England selector lurking in the crowd at Kingsholm on Saturday must have appreciated the well-drilled commitment of the Bristol pack, the intelligent way their half-back pair, Barnes and Harding, sailed along on the breeze in the first half, and the impressive presence of the No 8, Hesford. But as England endeavour to repair the depressing inflicted by recent routs, there was not shaft of revealing light to brighten their gloom.

The Bristol aspirants had firmly staked their claims to national selection in earlier, more adventurous matches, and certainly a derby between old West Country rivals calls for complete dedication to the need to win, rather than to impress. Bristol achieved that aim convincingly by a goal, a try, two penalty goals to a goal and a penalty goal.

They were always a more composed side and their pack gave the Gloucester and England hooker Mills, little opportunity to make up any ground lost to other contenders. Mills clearly missed his regular England partner, Blakeway, who was protecting his damaged ribs by sitting in the stand well away from the conflict. Blakeway brings such a unifying aggressive bulk to the Gloucester pack that it looked on Saturday as if they were often missing an arm and leg or leg or two at the mauls.



Barnes: lively role

Teague, of course, brought his inimitable tearaway-style to the fray until he injured an arm near the end, but apart from some rousing surges in the second half Gloucester were not often able to mount sustained attacks.

Barnes and Harding had the back row at full stretch, making full use of the strong wind in the first half to win the positions from which to score.

Barnes twice figured neatly in the build-up which led to Hesford collecting the opening try. Then Barnes kicked a penalty goal and converted a try by Harding after Hesford had created the opening.

Despite the helpful wind Gloucester missed several goal-kicking chances in the second half. But after Evans at last found the target Gloucester produced their best move which sent in Richards for a try, to which Evans added the points.

SCORERS: Gloucester: Tries: Hesford, Harding. Conversion: Barnes. Penalties: Barnes (2). Bristol: Try: Richards. Conversion and Penalty: Evans.
GLOUCESTER: T Smith; D Morgan, R Mogg, P Taylor, A Richards; M Evans, M Hannaford; M Preedy, S Mills, R Phillips, J Gadd, J Orwin (captain), J Brain, M Longstaff, M Teague (rep G Bendall).
BRISTOL: P Cue; A Morley (captain), J Watson, S Hogg, J Carr; S Barnes, R Harding; J Doubleday, A Palmer, J Sheppard, M Baker, N Pomphrey, P Stiff, W Hones, B Hesford.
Referee: D A Lewis (Warwickshire).

Winning start

Bonn (AFP) – The multi-racial team from the South African Barbarians club won the first match of their West German tour when they beat SC Bonner 68-9 here on Saturday.

The South Africans play their second match on Wednesday against a Viedenbruck invitation team and the third on September 29 in Hanover.

Alnwick run out of Cup by Wakefield

By Michael Stevenson

The first round of the John Player Cup displayed the usual crop of little-known clubs with romantic names but there was no real giant-killing. Only three clubs of acknowledged senior status, Rosslyn Park, Bedford and Wakefield, were concerned and all emerged with plumage unruffled, though Nuneaton and Hartlepool Rovers (who might with some justification wish to be included on this category) only managed to creep agonizingly into the next round.

Rovers went through at Preston Grasshoppers' expense as the away team, after a 9–9 draw in which neither side scored a try; Nuneaton scraped home against Pavios, 16–14.

Alnwick had, incredibly it seemed, beaten Gosforth in the final of the Northumberland Cup last spring, and Wakefield, away to Alnwick on Saturday, might well have been inserting their head in the lion's mouth.

As things turned out, Wakefield cast themselves as the lion. It was Alnwick's fourth attempt to get beyond the first round of the John Player and, trailing only 9-10 at half-time, having defended with limitless courage, they may well have hoped for miracles. There were none forthcoming, for Wakefield won 34-9.

Alnwick's points came from a try by Fergie on the wing, plus a conversion and penalty by Lillie. Hill scored Wakefield's first try and Adams kicked two penalties; their second-half points came from tries by Harrison (2), Clarke, Hill and Holdsworth. Adamson kicked two conversions.

To the north-west, Aspatria were making their seventh appearance in the first round. They entertained Birkenhead Park, a fine old club fallen on relatively hard times. Each side scored a try but the penalty count of 5-1 clearly bespeaks a preponderance, in Aspatria's favour, of pressure applied and error conceded.

WEEKEND RUGBY UNION RESULTS

Aberavon	18	Cardiff	23
Abertillery	15	Maesteg	20
Bridgend	9	Pontypool	35
Broughton Park	24	Gosforth	16
Exeter	3	Camborne	3
Fylde	12	Waterloo	9
Glamorgan Wdrs	14	Weston-s-Mare	[illegible]
Gloucester	9	Bristol	16
Harlequins	15	Leicester	25
Liverpool	27	Morley	13
Llanelli	9	Bath	27
London Irish	9	Nottingham	35
London Scottish	7	London Welsh	7
Metro Police	17	Newbridge	3
Middlesbrough	16	Rugby	7
Neath	19	Pontypridd	13
New Brighton	9	Sheffield	17
Orrell	46	Blackheath	6
Penarth	0	Cross Keys	33
Plymouth Albion	10	Tredegar	10
Roundhay	15	Vale of Lune	9
Sale	29	Coventry	9
Saracens	33	Cheltenham	0
Swansea	18	Newport	15
Wasps	25	Headingley	3
West Hartlepool	15	Huddersfield	3

YESTERDAY: Bedford 6, Richmond 19.

John Player Cup
First round

Alnwick	9	Wakefield	34
Aspatria	13	Birkenhead Park	7
Barkers Butts	10	Bromsgrove	9
Bedford	51	Rush'n & High'm	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lydney	15
Havant	24	Kings Coll Sch OB	11
Hendon	15	Crawley	18
Maidenhead	3	Old Redcliffians	9
Nuneaton	16	Pavoirs	14
Oxford Old Boys	13	Swindon	12
Preston Grasshopprs	9	Hartlepool Rovers	9
Redruth	26	Bletchley	3
Sidcup	10	Ipswich	6

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Gala 36, Glasgow Academicals 9.

NORTHERN: Darlington 7, Morpeth 10; Heaton Moor 17, Kendal 3; Keighley 7, Roundhegians 14; Lymm 3, Wilmslow 6; Melrose 30, Harrogate 6; Northern 6, Boroughmuir 19; Oldham 6, Blackburn 12; Percy Park 7, Tynedale 22; Rochdale 0, Moortown 0; Roundhay 15, Vale of Lune; St Helens 0, Chester 6; Warrington 6, Sedgley Park 15; West Park 40, Davenport 10; Wigan 18, Kendal 7; Winnington Park 7, Sefton 0.

SOUTH-WEST: Merit tables: South West, Exeter 3, Camborne 3. Bass: Penryn 12, Devonport Services 14. Devon: Crediton 0, Okehampton 6; Paignton 3, Brixham 21; Tiverton 6, Bideford 20. Cornwall: Falmouth 6, Newquay 28. Cornwall Cup: First round: St Ives 54, Wogan Park 3. Club matches: Exmouth 18, Teignmouth 0; Torquay 41, Hayle 8; Newton Abbot 10, Penzance-Newlyn 15; Wellington 0, Sidmouth 14; Plymouth 10, Tredegar 10; Bridgwater 26, Barnstaple 10.

ATHLETICS

Godfather cementing the wall of friendship

From Pat Butcher
Shanghai

It is unlikely that the Chinese television programme planners knew of Andy Norman's arrival here when they arranged to show The Godfather last week, but the juxtaposition was not lost on all the members of the British team, which was the most successful of the small national squads in the two meetings here and in Nanking.

One team member, who shall remain nameless – dictators cannot be benevolent all the time, as Chinese feudal history proves – remarked that if Norman had been in New York at the height of the Five Families Feud, they would have invited him to sort out the mess. In so doing, he would probably have taken over the whole shooting match.

For that is practically what he has done with British athletics, from small beginnings as Metropolitan Police athletics team manager 15 years ago, and Southern Counties AAA official. Norman evidently set out with the foresight of how athletics would become professional, which it has, and the determination to see that athletes were treated like professionals – which has earned him their unyielding gratitude – and to see that they performed like professionals. He did that with a combination of bluntness and bullying which he doubtless learned as a police sergeant in south London, a job he still holds, to the amazement of his opposite numbers in foreign federations.

But in recent years, in moving among those international federation officers whom Norman finally provoked into seeing the threat to their sport from outside commercial enterprises, he has to learn a certain amount of tact and diplomacy. In attempting – with limited success – to pass on that lesson to the athletes, Norman has been working hard this week to reinforce the bridges that have been built up in Sino-British athletics relationships by this trip.

Some of the excellent Chinese jumpers, including Zhu Jianhua, the world high-jump record holder, will go from the inaugural World Indoor Games in Paris in mid-January to the AAA indoor championships at Cosford, and to a concurrent European coaches congress in Birmingham, led by its British president, Frank Dick, who is also on this trip.

Like Zhu, Steve Cram was in a class apart here. Cram won what amounted to another time trial here on Saturday, running the 800 metres in 1min 46.41 sec. Dave Ottley, the Olympic silver medal winner, was competitive right to the end of this long season, regretting he had not thrown the javelin more than 84.10 metres in excellent conditions. But as Frank Dick said: "His competitive results put him on a par with 90 metres throwers. It's only a matter of time".

Sharon Gibson also had one of her best throws of the season, 59.80 metres, to finish second to Karen Smith of the United States. Jayne Andrews and Judy Simpson won the 100 metres and 100 metres hurdles in practically identical times to the meeting in Nanking, 11.61 sec and 13.45 sec. Daley Thompson finished third in the 100 metres in 10.75 sec. John Herbert was third with 7.63 metres in the long jump, since there was no triple jump.

Zhu performed much better in front of his home crowd in Shanghai than he did in Nanking in midweek, where he was beaten by Gerd Wessig, the 1980 Olympic champion from East Germany. Wessig could only clear 2.27 metres on Saturday, and that with difficulty. Zhu sailed over 2.35 metres, and then only just bottomed out on his first two attempts at 2.40 metres, on centimetre higher than his own world record.

It is a little too much to ask athletes to be good ambassadors in anything other than their sporting performances. That is not to say that this small British group was unruly or insulting to anyone, but sports people can be rather myopic about other cultural pursuits. Suffice to say, they are glad to be coming home. And it will be some time before the Chinese restaurant is on their itinerary.

Miss Moller in no mood for surprises

From Cliff Temple
Paris

In a dramatic finish, Lorraine Moller, of New Zealand, triumphed in the Avon women's international marathon in Paris yesterday after appearing to have won then lost the race in the closing miles.

After she had apparently disposed of all the other leading runners, including Britain's Joyce Smith, who finished eighth, in the first 18 miles, Miss Moller was running comfortably and blissfully unaware that Carla Beurskens, from the Netherlands had moved through the field and was biting into her lead.

At 24 miles Miss Moller, the pre-race favourite, was astonished to find Miss Beurskens passing her strongly. With just a mile left, the Dutch woman led by 30 yards, but Miss Moller was not finished, and practically within sight of the finish on the Avenue Foch came past to win by nine seconds in 2hr 32m 44sec.

Mrs Smith, who recorded 2:37:16, had tried to go with the leaders early on, hoping that she might feel better than her recent training had suggested she would.

RESULTS: 1, L Moller (NZ), 2hr 32min 44sec; 2, C Beurskens (Neth), 2:32:53; 3, C Teske (WG), 2:33:52; 4, C Vahlensieck (WG), 2:34:28; 5, D Goertzen (Can), 2:35:24; 6, M Bands (Bel), 2:36:38; 7, N Drake (NZ), 2:36:54; 8, J Smith (GB), 2:37:16; 9, C Langlace (Fr), 2:37:30; 10, S Levesque (Fr), 2:37:41. Other British placing: 18, G Horowitz-Adams, 2:45:20.

Walker's fillip

New York (Reuter) – John Walker, New Zealand's former world mile record holder, won the fourth annual Fifth Avenue Mile in 3min 53.62sec on Saturday. Maricia Puica, Romania's Olympic 3,000 metres champion won the women's race in 40:24.35 with Britain's Wendy Sly second and Christina Boxer third.

Walker out-sprinted Pierre Deleze, of Switzerland, and Jose Abascal, of Spain, then commented: "This will give me a bit of confidence for the New York Marathon."

RESULTS: Men's mile: 1, J Walker (NZ), 3min 53.62sec; 2, P Deleze (Switz), 3:54.08; 3, J Abascal (Sp), 3:55.14. Women's mile: 1, M Puica (Rom), 4:24.35; 2, W Sly (GB), 4:25.96; 3, C Boxer (GB), 4:28.13.

also on page 24

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also on page 23

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Further details and application form can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN. (Please quote Ref. 84/T.)

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD
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The College proposes, if suitable candidates present themselves, to elect two Junior Research Fellows, one Fereday Fellow, and two North Senior Scholars in any academic subject, from the 1st October 1985. The College will not normally consider candidates who at that date will not have completed a first degree or who in the case of applicants for the Junior Research Fellowships will be over 28, and for Senior Scholarships will be over 25. The Fellowships and Scholarships are open to men and women. A candidate may be considered for both Fellowships and Scholarships.

The Fellowship on Mr Fereday's Foundation is open to candidates who are either kin to the founder, or were born or educated for at least two years in the county of Stafford. No person shall be eligible for election unless he is in the opinion of the Electors likely to do valuable research work in some branch of letters or science or education and shall undertake to pursue some course of higher study or research in the College or in the University or (with the approval of the Electors) elsewhere.

A Junior Research Fellow or Fereday Fellow will receive a stipend of £5,179 a year (under review), be entitled to lunch and dine at High table without charge and will, if unmarried, be given free rooms or, if married, a housing allowance. The Fellowships are tenable for three years, with a possibility of re-election for a further year.

The North Senior Scholarships will be tenable for two years in the first instance but will be renewable for a third year. Eligibility will normally be restricted to UK graduates who at the time of election are in receipt of graduate awards covering the period 1985-87. The value of the Scholarships will be equal to the amount of DES, SERC or similar awards plus academic fees, less the value of awards held. Successful candidates will be required to work for a higher degree of the University under a supervisor appointed by a Faculty Board. All Senior Scholars will have the right to dine at High Table once a week in Full Term and will be entitled to a free room in college for two years.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the President's Secretary, completed application forms should be sent to the President' Secretary as early as possible and not later than the 19th October 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Department of Civil Engineering
Institution of Structural Engineers'
CHAIR OF STRUCTURAL DESIGN

The Institution of Structural Engineers has founded a Chair in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Leeds, to be known as the Institution of Structural Engineers' Chair of Structural Design. Applications for the Chair are now invited from Chartered Engineers with extensive professional experience in Structural Design. Structural Design is well established as a subject within the Department and the person appointed will be expected to lead and promote the development of the discipline and to enhance the teaching of design. The Department embraces kindred studies in architecture and offer a unique degree in Architectural Engineering. There will be ample opportunity for the Professor to collaborate with those existing teaching programmes. The new four-year degree schemes in the Department extend the scope for enhanced design teaching. Whilst it is anticipated that the appointment to the Chair will be on a conventional full-time basis, the incumbent will be expected to retain strong links with professional practice. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 64/36. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar no later than 14 December 1984.

Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University is considering the appointment of a successor to the present Vice-Chancellor, Sir Clifford Butler FRS, who is to retire at the end of 1985. Persons interested in the post or who wish to suggest names are invited to write in confidence to the Chairman of Council, Dr. H. W. French CBE, at the University.

The Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of General Secretary of UCCA at Cheltenham, with a starting date of August 1, 1985 (or slightly earlier to allow some overlap with the tenure of the present incumbent who will be retiring in the summer). The General Secretary is the chief executive officer with responsibility both for the University Admissions Scheme (UAS) and for the Universities Statistical Record (USR). The person appointed should be able to demonstrate initiative and proven administrative ability and should have the personality necessary to deal effectively with universities, schools, the public and the press. Though not necessarily an expert in any of the areas of UAS or USR operations, the person appointed should have sufficient technical awareness to understand them and possibilities for future development. Experience in, or a good knowledge of, the university system and admissions procedures would be an advantage.

Salary is expected to be in the range £17,275 to £20,300 (under review).

Applications including a full curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to the Chairman of UCCA, Dr D Harrison, Vice-Chancellor, The University, Exeter EX4 4QJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date October 26, 1984.

University of Warwick
TEMPORARY LECTURSHIP IN POLITICS

Applications are invited for the above position for the period from 1st January 1985 to 30th June 1986.

The successful applicant will be responsible for teaching undergraduate courses in British industrial policy and in economic policy, and would be expected to contribute to other undergraduate teaching in comparative and/or British politics.

Salary will be on the first five points of the lecturers' scale: £7,190 – £8,975 p.a. (under review).

Application forms and further particulars from The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting reference No. 8/A/84/J.

Closing date for receipt of applications 15th October 1984.

University College Cardiff
CENTRE FOR JOURNALISM STUDIES
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Studies in the Centre for Journalism Studies. Duties to commence 1st October, 1985.

Applications, 10 copies, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) & Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL from whom further particulars are available. Closing date 29th October, 1984. Please quote ref: 2856.

University of Edinburgh
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the above post from candidates with a developed research area in either physical or human geography. Preference will be given to those applicants with additional regional interests. The successful candidate is expected to assist with the teaching of introductory computer courses and related practical classes. Applicants should have, or expect shortly to obtain, a Ph.D in geography.
Salary scale: £7,190-£14,125 (under review)
Further details of the position, together with the conditions of appointment may be obtained from The University Secretary, Old College, University of Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, Scotland, with whom applications should be lodged by October 26th, 1984.
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هكذا من الاصل

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Tough to join the Ten's top few

Barrie Sherman on the difficulties of getting a job as a Brussels bureaucrat

While it is always tempting to complain about the waste and the cost of bureaucracies it must be borne in mind that they serve the useful function of creating jobs. The larger institutions in the UK, in the public or the private sectors, have, until the last five years, been seen as a safe way to have a career and job; given this it is strange that the European Commission, and other EEC bodies which trail behind them a public aura of mega-bureaucracies, which have not been more sought after as a source of jobs.

There are two major reasons for this. First, the number of people employed by the commission is relatively small, certainly by national government staffing levels, let alone when compared with those in the UK. The commission employs 12,500 people full-time and about 500 part-time: the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the European Court of Auditors and the European Court of Justice employ another 5,500 full timers and 350 part-time. The entire complex is staffed by roughly the number of practising dentists in the UK. This surprisingly small number does not reflect fully the difficulty for UK nationals in getting a job.

Each of the 10 member countries compete with each other, and for fairness sake there are quotas. It follows that the UK share is probably

Exam success no guarantee

no greater than 2,000 to 2,500 jobs. Where there are British commissioners, staffing tends to reflect their choices and a "cabinet" forms, but since the early days of membership these have been primarily Civil Service inspired appointments.

The second reason for the lack of publicity about jobs is that many, although not all, are obtained as a result of open competition. Rather like the Civil Service examinations they are not known for being exceptionally easy. The official journal of the EEC, which can be found in most libraries and university career offices or obtained from the EEC office in London, carries the timetable and other information. An easier route is to look for the advertisements in *The Times*.

The letter sent from the EEC office in London to inquirers is hardly encouraging: "There is, therefore, a very slim possibility of your obtaining a job as a European official. In particular, it is highly improbable that a university graduate would be taken on without experience of work subsequent to his or her academic career." It is clear that doing well in the examination is no guarantee of a job.

Those who are successful are, by and large, placed on a reserve list to await suitable vacancies. Anyone in dire need of a quick job had better look elsewhere. The only stipulation for a successful attempt is that the candidate should be an EEC national, have some practical experience and have a working knowledge of another community working language. Older people may also have a problem.

The commission prefers to recruit people nearer to the start than the end of their careers. The upper age limit is between 30 and 35 in most instances. There are two exceptions to the competition rule, three if one counts the tiny number or overtly political appointments. The first is for specialists who may be in short supply, especially within the commission itself. These jobs may be advertised or may be filled by people "known to the commission": the chances of obtaining one of these is remote.

Another category, the locally employed, have some jobs available but the commission maintains a small staff in the UK in addition to which no EEC institutions or buildings are based here as yet, although one will be ready shortly. The number of non-competetive local jobs is thus very limited too (more than in most other member states); when available they *are advertised in the national* and regional press.

The types of jobs available, excluding local jobs which are mainly manual, are divided into three groups. Level A, which accounts for approximately one in eight of the total, is the equivalent of the old admin grade in the Civil Service. More specialized qualifications are needed however; degrees should be in subjects such as the law, economics or systems analysis, and there is the possibility of a five-month training course.

Level B which is the equivalent of the executive officer grade discriminates against graduates, who are not eligible. At least two "A" levels are requirements, with experience in administration, statistics or accounting highly desirable.

Level C jobs – for typists, secretaries, telex operators, telephonists and clerical workers – correspond roughly to Civil Service clerical posts. These account for nearly half the total number of staff and yet again graduates are not allowed, but five "O" levels and appropriate training and experience are required. Bilingual secretaries are by far the most likely to get jobs. One suspects that the

Temptation to hide a degree

temptation to hide the possession of a degree may get pretty strong at times.

Another employment opening is for those without whom the EEC would come to a swift halt – the interpreters and translators. Degrees are needed which, in some circumstances, do not have to be in languages. All these jobs are filled by open competition and experience tells me that the standard, certainly among interpreters, is formidably high.

Each of the community institutions recruits separately. Some jobs necessitate a considerable amount of travel between the various centres – Brussels, Luxembourg, Strasbourg etc.

It may not be a staggeringly large career pool but if the EEC overcomes its financial problems and continues to expand its membership so the numbers will grow. Certainly the terms and conditions of service, as well as the salaries, are generous to a fault so that even the small opportunities are well worth looking for and the competitions worth entering.

● *SUGA (The Sheffield Unemployed Graduates Association as described in this column on, September 10) says it is not an employment agency, but a self-help group to provide support and encouragement to graduates seeking work. While encouraging people to get in touch, it cannot find jobs for graduates.*

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I FORM THE LIGHT, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the LORD do all these things. Isaiah 45: 7

BIRTHS

ALEXANDER OF TUNIS - On 20th of September at the Lindo Wing St Mary's, Paddington to Earl and Countess Alexander of Tunis, a daughter.

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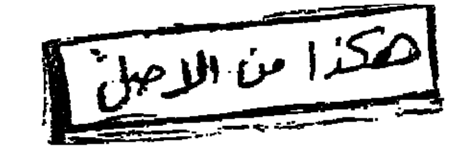
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00. The studio guest is author Gore Vidal.
9.00 Gardners' World. Geoff Hamilton learns the secrets of growing leeks and onions (shown last Friday). 9.25 Songs of Praise from St Mary's, Melmount, Strabane, Northern Ireland (shown yesterday) (Ceefax titles). 10.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft (r). 10.50 Ceefax.
12.30 News Afternoon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Hilary James begins a new Sew Easy series; plus the entries in the Pebble Mill Dahlia competition 1.45 Chock-a-Block. (r) 2.00 In the Making – Lute Maker. The skill of Stephen Gottlieb is put to the test by lutanist Christopher Wilson(r).
2.20 Film: The Iron Major* (1943) starring Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan and Leon Ames. A biography of Frank Cavanagh, a God-fearing American football coach who was a fearless soldier in the First World War. Directed by Ray Enright. 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 Play School, presented by Stuart McGugan 4.10 Mighty Mouse (r) 4.15 Beat the Teacher. A new series of inter-school quiz competitions. 4.30 Dungeons and Dragons. 4.50 Newsround.
5.00 Blue Peter. Simon Groom visits the Quarry Bank Mill, Styal – the 1984 Museum of the Year – and watches the spinners and weavers at work. (Ceefax titles). 5.30 Ask the Family. The fourth match of the general knowledge contests is between the Buckleys of Stockport and the Sharwin-Smiths from Horsham. Robert Robinson is the questionmsmaster. 5.58 Weather.
6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.30 London Plus.
6.55 Harty. Russell Harty's guests are explorer Christina Dodwell, comedian Rowan Atkinson, Arnold Schwarzeneger and a mystery man with a million pound scheme to catch the Loch Ness monster. Plus a song from Harvey and the Wallbangers.
7.40 Get Set Go! Word game presented by comedian Michael Barrymore.
8.10 Panorama: Prisoners of Zion. Tom Mangold reports on the trial of 25 alleged terrorists, members of the 'Jewish Underground', who escaped detection for more than four years despite the attentions of the Shin Beth – the Israeli M15.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: The Awakening (1980) starring Charlton Heston. A Bram Stoker story about an archaelogist who believes his daughter is possessed by an evil Egyptian queen. Directed by Mike Newell (First showing on British television).
11.05 Film 84. Barry Norman with news and reviews of films including The Bounty, Lassiter and Comfort and Joy.
11.33 News headlines.
11.35 The 20th Century Remembered. Lord Grimond talks to Keith Kyle.
12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; exercises at 6.45 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; UB40 pop video at 7.54; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.34; financial advice at 8.43; homeopathic medicine discussion at 9.06.

ITV / LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Part two of Swallows and Amazons. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 A day in the life of an ambulance crew. 10.12 Blindness. 10.32 An introduction to modern literature. 11.02 Living in a town. 11.20 Maths. 11.38 French conversation for O-level students.
12.00 Flicks. Christopher Lillicrap with a musical story. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the tale of The Seaside Special (r).
12.30 Do It Herself. The first of six programmes designed to show women how to cope with do-it-yourself chores (r).
1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames News from Robin Houston.
1.30 Film: Duel at Diablo (1965) starring James Garner and Sidney Poitier. A wagon train of disparate characters treks through dangerous Apache country. Directed by Ralph Nelson.
3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors.
4.00 Flicks: A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Towser. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. Animated science fiction adventures. 4.40 Educating Marmalade. Another episode from the life of the naughtiest girl in the world (Oracle titles page 170) (r). 5.00 Dangermouse(r).
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Will Jack Sugden do as he is told?
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news
6.25 Help! Housing for the elderly is this week's subject and today Viv Taylor Gee weighs the pros and cons of whether or not elderly singles or couples should remain in large family homes.
6.35 Crossroads. Miranda Pollard is staggered by information gleaned from Paul Ross.
7.00 The Krypton Factor. Heat 12 of the mind-stretching, muscle-aching competition.
7.30 Coronation Street. There is a hen party for Mavis Riley on her last night as a single woman (Oracle titles page 170).
8.00 Tripper's Day. The first of a new six-part comedy series starring Leonard Rossiter as the manager of a supermarket (Oracle titles page 170). (see Choice)
8.30 World in Action: Claptrap. The story of how Ann Brennan, wife of a north London taxi driver, with no experience of public speaking, took the SDP Conference by storm (see Choice).
9.00 Return to Eden. Part two of the three part drama about a tennis coach who thinks he has succeeded in throwing his wife to the crocodiles. She survives and after plastic surgery to hide her scars returns to wreak revenge on her errant husband (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 News.
10.30 Return to Eden. Part two.
11.20 Steve Davis and the Grand Slam. A review of the last snooker season which proved to be Steve Davis's most successful.
12.20 Night Thoughts from the Rev Dr John Newton.


Ann Brennan: World in Action (ITV, 8.30pm)

● ON THE 8TH DAY (BBC2, 9.30pm) prolongs and intensifies the horror of last night's nuclear war film *Threads*, the principal difference being that Michael Andrews's film tonight is totally documentary in describing the long nuclear winter that the holocaust would bring. *A Natural World* special, *On the 8th Day* envisages a most unnatural world. The sun's rays would be blotted out; Britain's climate would be as inhospitable as Iceland's; countless plant and animal species would be wiped off the face of the Earth; and those of us who survived the bomb would slowly starve to death. We cannot realistically expect many crumbs of comfort from THE NEWSNIGHT NUCLEAR DEBATE (BBC2, 10.30pm) in which *Threads* and *On the 8th Day* will be subjected to expert scrutiny.

CHOICE

● CLAPTRAP (ITV, 8.30pm), from the *World in Action* stable, draws its title from the OED (a trick, device, or *language designed to catch* applause), and its inspiration from women like Ann Brennan whose legs are turning to jelly at the thought of having to make a speech in public. In the event, she brings the SDP platform to its feet at the recent Buxton assembly, and wins six bursts of laughter and 10 rounds of applause from fellow delegates. Much of the credit, however, belongs to her triumviate of Svengalis: Harold Wilson's former speech writer, the voice coach at the RSC, and an oratorical tricks analyst who has literally got all the top politicians taped.

● On a broadcasting day that offers few chuckles, I welcome two programmes that let in the sunlight. One is Brian Wright's PENGE PAPERS (Radio 3, 8.25pm), the first of five "confessions" by a jobless suburban voyeur (social, not sexual). Even as I laughed at the antics of his hero's ridiculous fellow Pengeans, I was conscious that Mr Wright was tweaking Life's tail only very slightly. I also liked (though somewhat less than *Penge Papers*), Thames Television's new situation comedy TRIPPER'S DAY (ITV, 8.00pm), with Leonard Rossiter as a supermarket manager. Brian Cooke has written a breezy script that gives Mr Rossiter yet another chance to show that, when it comes *to the art of bossing people about*, he has no equal.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.30 Open University: Oceanography: A Look Ahead. 6.55 Maths: Modelling Pollution. 7.20 Colliding Continents. Ends at 7.45.
9.00 Ceefax.
9.15 Daytime on Two: Technicians in industry. 9.38 Attending an interview. 10.00 You and me. For the very young. 10.15 A march played on a cello. 10.38 Arkwright and the first factories. 11.00 The world of Islam (Ceefax titles). 11.23 What has Sally bought Frank for his birthday? 11.42 The censorship of books, broadcasting, films and plays. 12.10 Issues for teenagers. 12.35 Sedimentary rocks. 1.00 Infant mortality. 1.30 Ceefax. 1.38 Scottish women talk about the changes in their life and work since the early days of the century. 2.00 A song and a story for the young. 2.18 The properties of crystal. 2.40 Rhythms from Ghana.
3.00 Ceefax.
5.00 Art and Environment. An Open University production that examines how children's creative processes work.
5.25 News summary with subtitles.
5.30 The Dog Show presented by Dennis McCarthy. The programe includes top dog judge Joe Braddon examining guard dogs; RAF dogs sniffing out drugs; a mongrel that things it is a retreiver; and a profile of a komondor.
6.00 Film: Bitter Sweet* (1933) starring Anna Neagle. Romantic musical based on Noel Coward's operetta about a young woman who elopes to Vienna with a young musician. Among the songs is the evergreen I'll See You Again. Directed by Herbert Wilcox.
7.20 Championship Darts. Coverage of the beginning of round two of the Unipart British Professional Championship.
8.00 To the Manor Born. Audrey takes Richard DeVere to task for failing to attend church on his first Sunday as Lord of the Manor (r).
8.30 Bootle Saddles. The picture of the Mayor outside Madam Zizi's House of Joy leads a number of the locals to jump to the wrong conclusions and Percy finds Apache Wells inundated with people intent on indulging in pleasures of the flesh.
9.00 Kelly Monteith. The American comedian takes a wry look at life on this side of the Pond.
9.30 On the 8th Day. A Natural World special that theorises on the after effects of a global nuclear encounter (Ceefax titles) (see Choice).
10.30 Newsnight Nuclear Debate on the issues raised by the play, Threads, shown yesterday, and On the 8th Day transmitted immediately prior to this programme.
11.20 Newsnight.
11.55 Open University: The Novel and Television: 2 12.20 Budgeting for Europe's Jobless. Ends at 12.50.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Alice. Another slice of life from the struggling days of the newly widowed Alice, trying desperately to bring up her teenage child on her income from working as a waitress in a Phoenix, Arizona, diner
5.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. Part one of the Up and Down the Dial in which the ailing station's success at reaching sixth position in the ratings is threatened by Momma Carlsson's plan to turn WKRP into an all-news station.
6.00 Well Being. The seventh programme of the repeated series tries to illustrate that the mind is as potent as any drug when it comes to curing disease. Students from Cardiff and London act as guinea pigs for a new potent drug (which contains no drug whatsoever) and for a glue which the students believe has stuck their hands together. Other therapies are shown as examples of how belief and the power of suggestion can contribute to our well being.
6.40 Let's Parlez Franglais presented by Miles Kington from the Folies Bergeres. In Le Magasin de Sportskit, Martin Jarvis, in his search for an unusual jogging outfit, enlists the help of salesgirl Stacy Dorning; Le Sailing finds Victor Spinetti and Dawn Addams trying to convince Ben Taylor that life afloat is a jolly one: and in Au Supermarket Check-Out the contents of Leslie Crowther's shopping basket are the subjects of comment from checkout girls Sandra Dickinson and Patricia Brake.
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons. Trevor McDonald reports on President Reagan's speech to the United Nations.
7.50 Comment. With his view on a subject of topical importance is Ben Whitaker, director Minority Rights Group.
8.00 Brookside. Terry is terrified of telling his father that he has moved into a flat with Michelle but on Michelle's insistence he agrees. Elsewhere, Damon has to choose between signing on and keeping a date with Linda and Edna's answers to Harry's questionnaire make him suspicious.
8.30 Chance in a Million. Comedy series starring Simon Callow and Brenda Blethyn. The accident-prone Tom Chance discovers that the bank has not been paying his bills. His visit to the branch to complain ends up with the bailiffs removing all his belongings.
9.00 Film: Alexander the Great (1980) starring Omero Antonutti. A drama based on an actual incident that happened in Greece in 1870 when a notorious bandit escaped from prison and captured a group of British tourists and held them hostage, demanding that rich landowners should re-distribute their property among the peasantry. Directed by Theodoros Angelopoulos.
12.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. †denotes stereo on VHF.
6.0 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Week from Wales. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. summary 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Bellman and True by Desmond Lowden, abridged in ten parts (6). Read by Norman Jones. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker and guests Rowan Atkinson, Richard Adams, Gore Vidal and Mark McCormack.
10.00 News; A Small Country Living. Jeanine McMullen meets people who earn a living from traditional rural work (last in series).
10.30 Morning Story: 'Biffo and the Bowser' by Andy Smith.
10.45 Daily Service †.
11.00 News; Travel; Down the Severn. Tom Salmon completes his river journey down as he travels from Gloucester to the Severn Bridge (r).
11.48 Poetry Please! Listeners' requests.
12.00 News; You And Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Around The World In 25 Years. Johnny Morris recalls some of the places he has visited and the people he has met in a quarter of century of jaunting. This week: America.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre. The last of three "time" plays by J B Priestley 'I Have Been Here Before'. The scene: a small country inn in Yorkshire where a group of strangers meet by chance. Or is it chance? A sinister doctor claims to be able to see into the future and warns them of a possible disaster. With Lesley Nicol, George A Cooper, Geoffrey Banks, Ronald Baddiley Susan Tracy and Alan Rothwell (r) †.
4.30 Curios Corner. A series about some of Britain's more unlikely houses. This week a Arthur Quarmby house, built almost entirely underground in Yorkshire.
4.40 Short Story: 'Stepping Westward' by Malcolm Bradbury. Abridged in 13 parts (1). The reader is Robert Powell, and the adaptation is by the author's wife, Elizabeth Bradbury.
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Quote. . . Unquote †(r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now. A weekly review of discoveries and developments from the world of science and technology.
7.50 Strictly Instrumental. John Lill talks to Margaret Howard about his musical life.
8.15 The Monday Play 'Trotsky Was My Father' by Bernald Kops. An eccentric Jewish widow, living in a fantasy world, takes a holiday in a dreadful English seaside resort, and claims that Trotsky was her father. Two men, staying at the same boarding house, also have their fantasies – and all three arrive at a compromise†
9.45 Kaleidoscope: Includes comment on the new film The Bostonians, on the BBC TV drama series Freud; and Gore Vidal's new book Lincoln.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Stars and Bars' by William Boyd, abridged in ten parts (6). Read by Kerry Shale. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, incl 11.00 News headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night: Beethoven; records.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close. Shipping forecast.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 VHF is as above, except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00pm For Schools. 1.55-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 12.00am Open University: 11.30 Control of Education. 11.50 Music Interlude. 12.30-1.10 Schools Nighttime Broadcasting: Radio Geography 12.30 Population Teachers' Programme. 12.50 Mexico City Radiovision.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Delius's A Song Before Sunrise; Bach's Partita in A minor, BWV1013 (Hazelzet, Flute); Tchaikovsky's Sugust September, October (from The Seasons); Hoffmeister's Sinfonia Concertante in B flat for clarinet, bassoon and orchestra†.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Francaix's Quartet for cor anglais and string trio; Haydn's Austrian Imperian Hymn (Shumsky, violin); Schubert's Symphony No 6†.
9.00 News.
9.05 The Week's Composers: Szmanowski and Panufnik. The latter's Landscape: Interlude for string orchestra, and his Sinfonia Rustica; and Szymanowski's Scenes 2 and 3 from the ballet Harnasia†.
10.00 Rachmaninov: The complete solo piano music. Fourth of nine programmes featuring Howard Shelley, at the Wigmore Hall. Ten Preludes, Op 23: and Prelude in G sharp minor, Op 32 No12†. Next programme next Monday morning.
10.40 Bernard Haitink conducts the Amsterdam Concertgebouw. Haydn's Symphony No 96, and Debussy's Images, for orchestra†.
11.40 Mendelssohn: Martyn Hill (tenor) and Graham Johnson (piano) perform settings of works by Heine (Neue Liebe; Gruss; etc), Thomas More (Venetianisches Gondellied), Lord Byron (There be none of Beauty's daughters, etc), and Eichendorff†.
12.30 Midday Concert: BBC Philharmonic Orchestra (conductor Downes). Part one. Beethoven's Symphony No 1†. 1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert: part two. Mahler's Symphony No 1†.
2.00 Music Weekly: presented by Michael Oliver. Includes an interview with Peter Katin; and the music of Josef Matthias Hauer (r)†.
2.45 New Records: Monteverdi's Ecco Silvio; Bach's Violin Sonata in E flat (Mercury); Franck's Choral No 3 in A minor: and Vaughan Williams's Job: a masque for dancing†. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Natalie Wheen's selections†.
6.30 Music for Organ: performances by Reinhard Jaud. Includes works by Hans Kotter, Paul Hofhaimer, Francisco Correa de Arauxo; and Frescobaldi. Played on an anonymous 17th century house organ†.
7.00 Regarding Broadway: Benedict Nightingale and John Simon discuss the state of American theatre with Philip French.
7.40 Steven de Groote (piano). Part one. Mozart's Sonata in F, K332; van Wyk's Night Music (from the Cheltenham Festival)†.
8.25 Penge Papers: The Confessions of an Unwaged Metropolitan Househusband. Written, and read, by Brian Wright.
8.40 Steven de Groote: part two. Haydn's Andante and Variations in F minor, H VIII 6; Schubert's Four Impromptus D 935; and Beethoven's Für Elise†.
9.35 BBC Welsh SO (Owain Arwel Hughes conducting). Bentzon's Symphonic Variations Op 92; Shostakovich's Symphony No 6†.
10.30 Jazz Today: Charles Fox presents the Bobby Wellins Quartet†.
11.15 News until 11.18.

VHF only – Open University: 6.35-6.55 Folk Song and the Collectors. 11.20-11.40pm Instrumentation.

Radio 2

On medium wave. †denotes also VHF stereo.
News on the hour Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00am Martin Kelner presents the Early Show †. 5.30 Ray Moore †including 6.15 Pause for Thought. 7.30 Terry Wogan †including 8.31 Racing 8.45 Pause for Thought. 10.00 Jimmy Young †. 12.00 Steve Jones †including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford †including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton †including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn †including 6.02 Sports Desk 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 8.00 Alan Dell †. 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton †9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Doomed Oasis. Arabian adventure by Hammond Innes adapted in six parts (5) 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Charles Nove presents Nightride †. 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2 †.

Radio 1

On medium wave †denotes also VHF Stereo
News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 and at 12 midnight. 6 00m Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Andy Peebles including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Janice Long † 10.00-12.00 John Peel †.
VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00am With RADio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6 00am Newsdesk 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Nineteen Eighty-four 8.30 Anything Goes 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Waveguide 9.25 Good Books 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Music Now 10.15 Letter from Johannesburg 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 I Like It Here 11.30 Omnibus 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Brain of Britain 1984 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 The Bouncing Checks 1.45 A Well-Governed Stage 2.30 Modern Masterpieces 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Hot Air 4.30 Letter from Johannesburg 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 I Like It Here 9.30 Counterpoint. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Hot Air 11.30 Brain of Britain 1984 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Well-Governed Stage 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Double Act 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours 5.45 The World Today
(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 WALES. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.30-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Grange Hill. SCOTLAND. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.320-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 6.55-7.40 Moira. 12.05am News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 12.05am News and weather. ENGLAND. 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazine.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Chwedlau Aesop. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Egwyl/Interval. 3.35 Film: Blockade (Henry Fonda). 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Rhwcedabew. 5.35 Buffalo Bill. 6.00 Case on Camera. 6.30 Bable. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Penigamp. 8.00 Upstairs, Downstairs. 9.00 Minafon. 9.40 Y Byd Ar Dedwar. 10.10 They Came From Somewhere Else. 10.40 Food For Thought. 11.30 Listening Eye. 11.55 Women's Golf. 12.40am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Electric Theatre Show. 2.00-4.00 Film: Murphy's War (Peter O'Toole). 5-15-5-45 Bockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road. 12.20am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00-4.00 Film: The Best Pair Of Legs in the Business (Reg Varney). 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Gardens For All. 12.30am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.32 Film: Paper Tiger (David Niven). 3.15 Club. 3.27-4.00 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40-7.00 Airmail. 12.20am Company, Closedown.

TSW As Lonon except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00-4.00 Film: Best Pair of Legs in the Business (Reg Varney). 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Gardens For All. 12.20am Postscript, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 We'll Meet Again. 2.30 Scramble. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 5.15-5.45 Blackbusters. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.20am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Father Dear Father (Patrick Cargill). 3.25-3.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia 6.30-7.00 Survival. 12.20am Swings and Roundabouts, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig). 6.00-7.00 Noth Tonight. 12.20am News, Colsedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.20-3.30 Film: Assassination Bureau (Oliver Reed). 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00-7.00 News. 12.20am Contact. 12.40 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Double McGuffin (Ernest Borgnine). 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 12.20am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six.

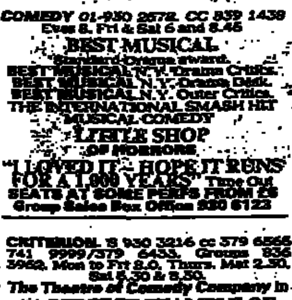
YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Tunes of Glory (John Mills). 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 Star Choice. 12.20am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 We'll meet again. 2.30 Poseidon Files. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 12.20am News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except 1.20pm Film: North to Alaska (John Wayne). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Scotland today 6.30 Hear here. 6.45-7.00 Crime Desk. 12.20am Late Call, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm Film: Stolen Hours (Susan Hayward). 3.25 News 3.30-4.00 Electric Theatre Show. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Cop and the Kid. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 12.20am Meeting Jesus, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat



Entertainments

On the scent of gold in Wales

From Tim Jones, Bontddu, Gwynedd

The man who can smell gold believes the Clogau mountain in Gwynedd is ready again to *surrender its riches to those* prepared to run the risk. As he panned for gold outside his solid stone farmhouse Mr Jack Williams said: "I know there is a lot left in the mine and this company appears to be going about it the right way".

As he spoke, he swilled away the crushed shale in his pan and suddenly the fine grains began to glitter among the *remaining worthless debris.*

He smiled at Mr Charles Wyatt, managing director of Clogau Gold Mines. "You must have hit a very good sample." *Mr Williams said* "There is enough gold here to make a ring and I have only just started panning." He exercised a gentle touch as the pan swayed, *anxious to capture* every minute particle which had been so hard won from the Clogau St David's Mine.

Mr Wyatt's company has been formed *to establish* whether gold can be again be extracted in commercial quantities from the Clogau mountain.

Backed up by a *report from* a firm of consulting geologists saying that prospects are excellent, the company has raised more than £2m, on the stock market to finance a two-year exploration programme.

Samples so far analysed indicate that full-scale mining operations would yield at least a third of an ounce per ton of shale; easily enough to make the venture profitable.

The mine is *hidden in the* mountain above the silver water and yellow sands of the Mawddach estuary and between 1891 and 1911 it produced *64,000 ounces of* gold: more than 70 per cent of the total British yield during those years.

Men have moiled for gold in the Dolgellau gold belt for decades but very few became rich.

There are no such nuggets *within the four miles of tunnels* in the Clogau St David's mines. The gold occurs in pockets in a quartz vein which weaves a criss-cross pattern through the rock.

Dr John Rottenbury, the *compounds* technical director, managed Will Concorde, a Cornish tin mine, until it closed and he has brought men from the West Country with him to *provide the hard-rock mining* expertise

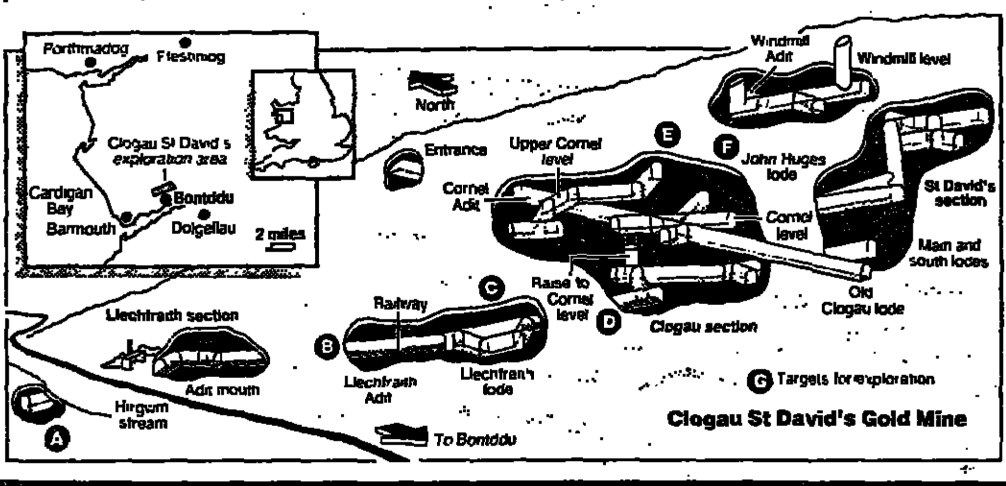
He said: "Gold has to be treated like a baby. When we suspect there is a rich deposit *in the lode* we *drill around it* and extract the rock as gently as we can. If we tried drilling directly into it then a half-inch error could bypass a fortune. *Apart from skill you need luck,* for gold does not give itself up easily."

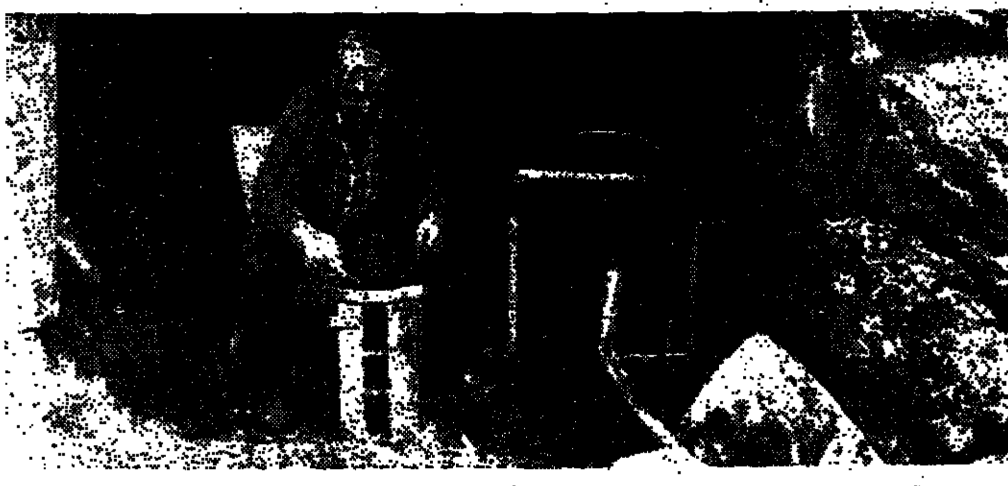
One reason for the company's confidence is that advances in mining *technology* make the whole process more efficient and less labour-intensive. Another factor is that Welsh gold, because of its rarity value carries a 20 per cent premium. Those who buy jewelry made from Clogau gold which will carry a red dragon assay mark know they are in exclusive company for it is used to make rings for the Royal Family.

As he continued to pan Mr Williams said: "I have mooched around for gold for more tha fifty years but I know there is a lot left in my *mountain. I can smell it.*"



Mr Steven Thomas drills into the lode (a gold bearing vein of ore) helped by Mr William Pugh. Below: Mr Jack Williams panning milled ore to test gold content, using an automated Australian panner. Photographs: Brian Harris





Veterans remember a bridge too far

Continued from page 1

Arnhem have often been overlooked, were allowed to come from Poland.

Old men in proudly-pressed old uniforms have been recalling their escapes *from death* and the spots where they fought.

All have stories to tell: Private William Harding remembers the soldier who ignored bullets and mortars to take *tea to* a bedridden old Dutchwoman on the top floor of one of the houses held by the British near the bridge.

"Then the house caught fire and someone said 'you've got to go and shoot her'. No one *moved,* and, *finally,* as one *man* was going up, a bomb came and blew up the whole of the top floor, thank God."

Dr. Donald Olliff, a medical officer with Sir John *Hackett's* brigade, was one of the scores left behind when the division withdrew. Hidden by the Dutch for six weeks in barns and chicken coops, and *finally* sent back to safety in the first Dutch-organized "Pegasus" escapes, he remembers the courage of the Dutch family *who stood up to hide him when* the SS burst into a house looking for eggs.

The Airborne's Pegasus insignia has been flying from hotels and houses all over Oosterbeek. The most touching tribute, however, came when 1,747 children from local villages, each bearing flowers *from his family, laid wreaths at* each of the graves of soldiers who fell in the houses and gardens of their grandparents and parents 40 years ago.

As they placed the flowers on the ground, on a bitterly cold misty *morning,* a weak sun began to shine.

Archbishop widens pit strike controversy

Continued from page 1

the passing political views of an indivudual which, after all, are just the views of an individual."

Bishop Jenkins, who caused an earlier controversy over his views on the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, said on Friday that Mr MacGregor's departure as coal board chairman would show that the Government "valued the cost of hope as much as or more than the fruit of victory."

He also urged Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, to climb down from his absolute demands and show compassion and realism, adding that "the miners must not be defeated."

The bishop's address was supported by Dr Mark Hughes, Labour MP for Durham, who said that the remarks had been made in the context of a sermon on hope. "As a Christian, you cannot be an absolutist," Dr Hughes said. The sermon rightly criticized the "triumphal absolutism" of some elements of the Conservative Party.

"I have never before heard a cathedral of 2,000 people applaud a sermon," Dr Hughes said.

Mr MacGregor, the so-called "elderly American", was born in Kinlochleven, Argyllshire, in 1912, the son of an accountant in the British Aluminium Company there. He was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Hillhead High School, Glasgow, and Glasgow University.

He worked for British Aluminium and Beardmore's steelworks, *Galsgow, before being* sent by The British Government to US in 1940 to help negotiate purchases of American armaments. He played a key part in drafting Anglo-American agreemeents on war production.

Leading article, letters, page 11

Disneyland dispute

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

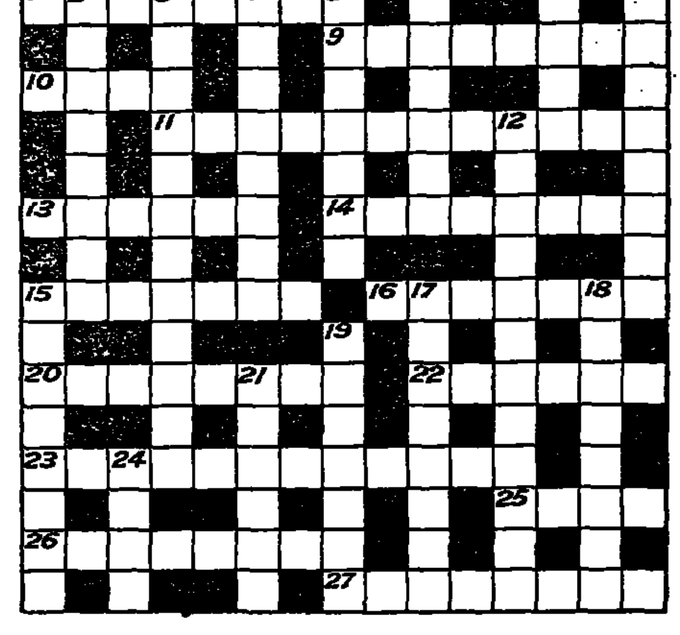
There is trouble at Disneyland. Nearly 2,000 employees of the amusement park will vote today whether to hold the first strike in its history.

Contracts for its employees expired last Monday and for the past two days a Federal mediator *has* been trying to settle the dispute. Five separate unions have rejected the management's proposal for a three-year wage freeze. The workers will vote on whether to accept new offers or go on strike tomorrow evening.

Disneyland employs about 5,000 people during the winter and 8,000 in the summer. A spokesman at Disneyland headquarters in Anaheim, California said the park would continue to operate with management staff even if a strike was called.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,543



ACROSS

1 Nutty biscuits (8).
9 It sounds – it sounds like a plum job (4-4).
10 Joiner fitted this part snugly (4).
11 Beaten World Cup team ready for a dust-up (6,6).
13 Noisy argument left out of flattering talk (6).
14 Do in a battery? (3-5).
15 Quick movement that may open the scoring (7).
16 Transport used in umpteenth rally (7).
20 Pop article in French newspaper (8).
22 Vehicle reversed in the old country (6).
23 But dolls, too, can be treated here! (4,8).
25 First man to be a mother (4).
26 Shopkeeper sought by victims of Mrs Giles? (8).
27 W or T with what could be sung by X (8).

DOWN

2 Precipitate lapse involving artist (8).
3 Sure a knot can spoil what is cross-grained? (12).
4 What an engaging sort! (8).
5 As muddy as lake in outskirts of Swilly (7).
6 Fall out – perhaps in the north of England (6).
7 Benevolent family copper no longer in service (4).
8 Early bat gets out in breach of *trust* (8).
12 Being constantly tapped in lobby, one feels the pressure (7-5).
15 e.g. "The Pilgrim's Progress" – entirely English and bloody (8).
17 Set of symbols for set of cymbals? (8).
18 Correct for junior minister to foot the bill (8).
19 A poster pasted in *Dover* perhaps (7).
21 Spacecraft that got ahead on oxygen (6).
24 Still one looks for him in Pamir (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,542 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visit Canada; depart Heathrow airport, 10.30.

Princess Anne visits Gainsborough, Lincolnshire; as President of the Save the Children Fund, visits the Gainsborough gypsy project, 11.30; she visits Trinity Church Community Centre, 12; and at 12.50 she arrives as Gainsborough Old Hall for lunch.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits the International Garden and Leisure Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 11.10; and later, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends the Newspaper Press Fund Film Premiere, 7.50.

New exhibitions

Paintings and drawings by Renzo Galeotti, Italian Institute, 2 Melville Cresent, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 *to 5.30; (from today until* Oct 17).

The Cornwall Collection: paintings, sculpture and pottery by *Barbara Hepworth, Ben Nicholas,* Bernard Leach and others, Falmouth Art Gallery, Muncipal *Offices, Falmouth, Cornwall;* Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (from today until Oct 12).

Drawings and watercolours by Albert Wainwright, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1; (from today until Oct 20).

Paintings and drawings by Henry Lamb; City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York. Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (ends Oct 14).

Message in a Bottle: the best of design in Britain: Cleveland Gallery, Victoria Rd, Middlesbrough; Tues to Sat 12 to 7; (ends Nov 3).

Avon: work by Avon artists; *Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place,* Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5; (ends Oct 13).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Hamish Macdonald, Maclaurin Art Gallery, *Rozelle* Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Bradford Choristers and Keith Rhodes, St Bartholomew's Church, Armley, Leeds, 8.

Concert by Chilingirian Quartet, Gardner Centre for the Arts, University of Sussex, *Falmer,* Brighton, 1.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 2DS 449317 (winner lives in Yorkshire); £50,000: 21RL 211210 (*Armagh*); £25,000 28AL 384186 (Staffordshire).

Nature notes

Where they are common, carrion crows are feeding on the wet grass in flocks – a new habit for this once solitary bird. Kestrels also hunt in *loose flocks in the autumn,* especially on the east coast, where small migrant birds provide rich prey. Wheatears, redstarts and various warblers are passing along the coast, with small numbers of less common birds like wrynecks and pied flycatchers. The first redwings are coming in from Scandinavia; some of them will winter here. In gardens and parks, hedge-sparrows are singing again.

After the early trees have changed colour, like limes and birches, there *is now a lull before the other species* start turning, except for the odd leaf. On roadsides, the coarse yellow *flowers of wild parsnip can still* be seen, and yarrow continues to flourish, with both white and lilac flowerheads. In Scottish pinewoods, the delicate white and pink flowerbells of wintergreen are just coming to an end – the plant gets its name from its evergreen leaves. Ladybirds are feeding on late aphids: two-spot, seven-spot and ten-spot ladybirds are the commonest species. In many places, mushrooms and blackberries are at their best. DJM

Roads

London and South east: A406, North Circular Road: Congestion westbound at junction with Montague Road, Edmonton. M3: Motorway closed between junctions 7 and 8 (Popham, Hampshire to end of motorway); diversions via A30.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: *Contraflow at* junction 15 (Northampton); both entry slip-roads and southbound exit slip-road closed. A34: Contraflow S of Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent.

Wales and West: A31: Delays on Ringwood to Wimborne road at Trickett's Cross, Dorset. A3-81/A385: Temporary lights on Totnes by-pass, Devon.

North: A1: Contraflow on Morpeth by-pass at Fairmoor *Bridge, Northumberland;* also delays on Felton by-pass, Northumberland.

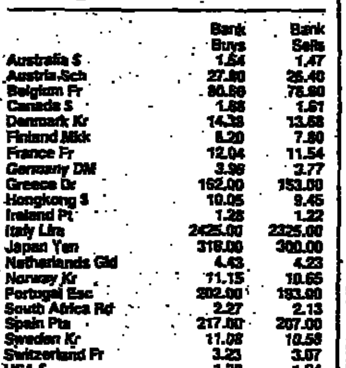
Scotland: A74: Land closures at Crawford, Lanarkshire. A8: Westbound lane closures on Princes Street, Edinburgh at Lothian Road.

Anniversaries

Births: *Horace Walpole,* 4th Earl of Orford, writer, London, 1717; F. Scott Fitzgerald, St Paul, Minnesota, 1896; Howard Walter, Baron Florey, pathologist and creator of penicillin therapy, Adelaide, 1898.

Deaths: Paracelsus, physician, Salzburg, 1541; Niels Finsen, physician, Nobel laureate 1903, Copenhagen, 1904.

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.54	1.47
Austria Sch	27.80	26.40
Belgium Fr	80.80	76.80
Canada $	1.68	1.61
Denmark Kr	14.38	13.68
Finland Mkk	8.20	7.80
France Fr	12.04	11.54
Germany DM	3.98	3.77
Greece Dr	162.00	153.00
Hongkong $	10.05	9.45
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2425.00	2325.00
Japan Yen	318.00	300.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.23
Norway Kr	11.15	10.65
Portugal Esc	202.00	193.00
South Africa Rd	2.27	2.13
Spain Pta	217.00	207.00
Sweden Kr	11.08	10.58
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.07
USA $	1.29	1.24
Yugoslavia Dnr	261.00	246.00

Retail Price Index: 354.8.

London: The *FT* index closed up 3.2 on Friday at 871.4

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 14.80 on Friday at 1201.74.

The papers

The Sunday Times said the Anglo-Chinese agreement on Hongkong was a triumph of realism over woolly hopes. If only Britain had had the same approach over the Falklands, the war might never have happened, and now the same hard-headed realism should be applied to Gibraltar.

The new Bishop of Durham is a hypocrite, the Sunday Telegraph commented yesterday. His speech was bound to exacerbate, rather than heal the *miners'* dispute and was singularly lacking in charity, "when churchmen make such *interventions surely they ought to* ... (avoid) a tone of sneering superiority and rancourous *prejudice*".

"Too many Tory MPs and ministers believe that their reward lies not in heaven, but in Mrs Thatcher's approval," says the Daily Mirror. "That is why they have leapt to attack the Bishop of Durham's views on the miners' strike."

The Sun says: "Mr MacGregor's reputation has nothing to fear from an elderly cleric who, on being 'imported' from an academic post to the midst of the Durham coalfield *overnight* becomes an *expert on* national fuel policy."

Commenting on today's strike ballot of members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, the Daily Express says the pit foremen "have it in their hands to save their industry from grave and lasting *damage;* sanity demands that they say no to Scargillism, no to a strike".

Weather

Pressure will be low E of British Isles with a strong N flow across most areas.

London SE, central S, N England Midlands: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh or strong; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Showers or longer period of rain, heavy and thundery in places; *wind NW fresh or strong,* locally gale; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind NW fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE NW Scotland, Argyll: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind N, strong, locally gale; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind N, strong, locally gale; max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Most parts will have showers and sunny intervals at first, with showers drying out, and further rain spreading from W later; some *overnight frost.*

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, fresh or strong, with *local gales; sea very rough.* English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong or gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.50 am — Sun sets: 6.54 pm

Moon rises: 5.24 am — Moon sets: 7.07 pm

New Moon: tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 7.24 pm to 6.22 am
Bristol 7.34 pm to 6.31 am
Edinburgh 7.36 pm to 6.34 am
Manchester 7.32 pm to 6.30 am
Penzance 7.48 pm to 6.45 am

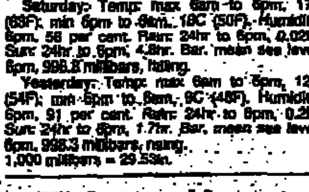
Yesterday



Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	11	52	Guernsey	s	14	57
Birmingham	f	13	55	Inverness	r	10	50
Blackpool	f	13	55	Jersey	s	14	57
Bristol	c	14	57	London	f	11	52
Cardiff	f	15	59	Manchester	c	11	52
Edinburgh	r	10	50	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	c	12	54	Ronaldsway	–	–	–

London



Saturday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 17C (63F); min 6pm to 6am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 4.8hr. Bar, mean sea level: 6pm, 998.8 millibars, falling.

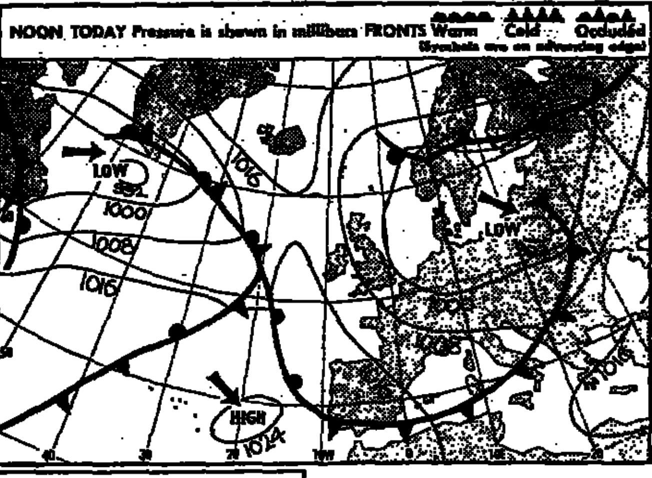
Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 12C (54F); min 6pm to 6am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6pm, 91 per cent. *Rain:* 24hr to 6pm, 0.2in. *Sun:* 24hr to 6pm, 1.7hr. *Bar, mean sea level:* 6pm, 998.3 millibars, rising.

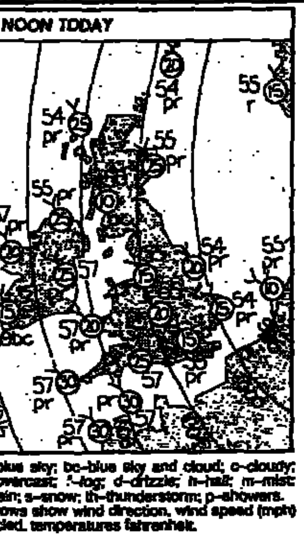
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

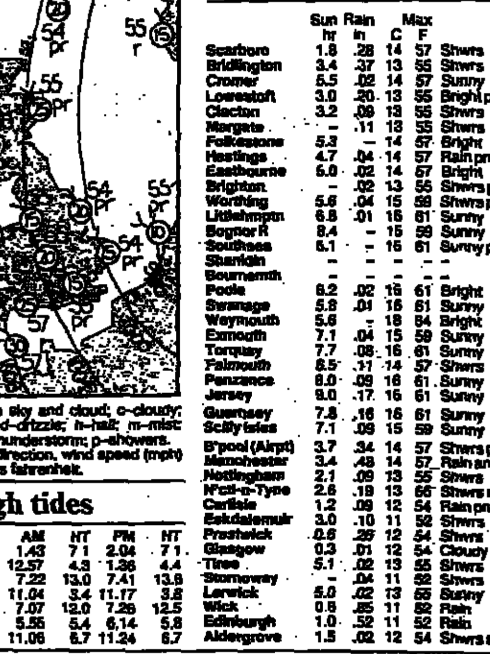
Highest and lowest

Saturday: Highest day temp: Southampton, 17C (63F) lowest day max: Aviemore, 8C (46F) highest rainfall: Blackpool, 1.1in; highest *sunshine:* Cromer, 8.1hr

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Weymouth, 18C (64F) lowest day max: Aviemore, 9C (48F) highest rainfall: Kinloss and Lossiemouth, 1.02in; highest sunshine: Jersey, 9.0 hr.







b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	1.8	.28	14	57	Shwrs
Bridlington	3.4	.37	13	55	Shwrs
Cromer	5.5	.02	14	57	Sunny
Lowestoft	3.0	.20	13	55	Bright pm
Clacton	3.2	.09	13	55	Shwrs
Margate	–	.11	13	55	Shwrs
Folkestone	5.3	–	14	57	Bright
Hastings	4.7	.04	14	57	Rain pm
Eastbourne	6.0	.02	14	57	Bright
Brighton	–	.02	13	55	Shwrs pm
Worthing	5.6	.04	15	59	Shwrs pm
Littlehmptn	6.8	.01	16	61	Sunny
Bognor R	8.4	–	15	59	Sunny
Southsea	6.1	–	16	61	Sunny pm
Shanklin	–	–	–	–	–
Bournemth	–	–	–	–	–
Poole	6.2	.02	16	61	Bright
Swanage	5.8	.01	16	61	Sunny
Weymouth	5.6	–	18	64	Bright
Exmouth	7.1	.04	15	59	Sunny
Torquay	7.7	.08	16	61	Sunny
Falmouth	8.5	.11	14	57	Shwrs
Penzance	8.0	.09	16	61	Sunny
Jersey	9.0	.17	16	61	Sunny
Guernsey	7.8	.16	16	61	Sunny
Scilly Isles	7.1	.09	15	59	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	3.7	.34	14	57	Shwrs pm
Manchester	3.4	.48	14	57	Rain am
Nottingham	2.1	.09	13	55	Shwrs
N'cstl-u-Tyne	2.6	.19	13	55	Shwrs am
Carlisle	1.2	.09	12	54	Rain pm
Eskdalemuir	3.0	.10	11	52	Shwrs
Prestwick	0.6	.26	12	54	Shwrs
Glasgow	0.3	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Tiree	5.1	.02	13	55	Shwrs
Stornoway	–	.04	11	52	Shwrs
Lerwick	5.0	.02	13	55	Sunny
Wick	0.8	.85	11	52	Rain
Edinburgh	1.0	.52	11	52	Rain
Aldergrove	1.5	.02	12	54	Shwrs am

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.43	7.1	2.04	7.1
Aberdeen	12.57	4.3	1.36	4.4
Avonmouth	7.22	13.0	7.41	13.6
Belfast	11.04	3.4	11.17	3.8
Cardiff	7.07	12.0	7.26	12.5
Devonport	5.55	5.4	6.14	5.8
Dover	11.06	6.7	11.24	6.7

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Cologne	r	11	52	Majorca				Rome	f	24	75
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhgn	s	15	59	Malaga	s	33	91	Salzburg	c	15	59
Alexandria	s	31	88	Corfu	s	26	79	Malta	s	26	79	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	s	32	90	Dublin	f	12	54	Melbourne	c	11	52	S Francisco			
Amsterdam	f	14	57	Dubrovnik	f	22	72	Mexico C				Santiago			
Athens	s	28	84	Faro	s	24	75	Miami				Seoul	s	25	77
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	r	18	64	Milan	c	15	59	Singapore	f	30	86
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	12	54	Montreal				Stockholm	d	13	55
Barcelona				Funchal	f	23	73	Moscow	c	20	68	Strasbourg	c	12	54
Beirut	s	29	84	Geneva	c	16	61	Munich	c	13	55	Sydney	c	18	64
Belgrade	s	24	75	Gibraltar	s	27	81	Nairobi				Tangier	f	24	75
Berlin	c	11	52	Helsinki	c	11	52	Naples	s	22	72	Tel Aviv			
Bermuda				Hongkong	s	30	86	New Delhi	s	32	90	Tenerife	s	25	77
Biarritz	r	16	61	Innsbruck	c	12	54	New York				Tokyo	f	25	77
Boulogne	c	13	55	Istanbul	s	27	81	Nice	f	21	70	Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	13	55	Jiddah	s	34	93	Oslo	c	12	54	Tunis	s	29	84
Brussels	th	10	50	Jo'burg				Paris	f	15	59	Valencia			
Budapest	c	19	66	Karachi	f	30	86	Peking	s	27	81	Vancouver			
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	c	27	81	Perth				Venice	c	17	63
Cairo	s	36	97	Lisbon	f	23	73	Prague	f	15	59	Vienna	c	17	63
Cape Tn	s	32	90	Locarno	r	10	50	Reykjavik	s	6	43	Warsaw	r	11	52
C'blanca	s	26	79	L Angeles				Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington			
Chicago		–		Luxembg	r	9	48	Riyadh	s	27	100	Wellington	c	16	61
Ch'church	c	14	57	Madrid				Rio de Jan	f	21	70	Zurich	f	12	54